The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, July 5, 1872.

The Administration will bring an immense amount of lung-power to bear on the voters of Pennsylvania, in order to secure the election of Hartranft in October, knowing that his defeat will clearly foreshadow the downfall of Grantism in November.

General Tom Browne, Republican candidate for Governor in Indiana, has resigned his District Attorneyship, and will devote his time until October to the political canvass. General Browne has an up-hill job before him.

A royalist conspiracy for the overthrow of the Republic, under the lead of the Duke de Broglie, has just been discovered in Paris. Owing to the prompt and energetic action of the Government, it is thought that the movement has been entirely defeated.

Constantinople has been visited by a fearful conflagration. A despatch announcing the fact was received in London yesterday, wherein it was stated that 1,000 houses in the poorer quarter of the city had been destroyed, and that the fire was still raging.

That gross outrage to the Stars and Stripes alleged to have been committed by an officer of a Canadian cutter, is now explained and partially excused by the statement that the act complained of was the result of mistake or ignorance on the part of the person in command of the Canadian vessel.

Another fearful mine disaster is recorded this morning. A fire broke out in the new mine near Limaville, O., on Wednesday, resulting in the death by suffocation of eleven persons. Eight of the bodies of the unfortunate victims have been recovered up to yesterday morning.

The Veterans' National Committee have issued an address calling a General Convention of the soldiers and sailors of the late war to meet at Pittsburgh, Sept. 17, to indorse the nomination of Grant and Wilson. The call is signed by Generals Burnside, Banks, Oglesby, Meredith, Dodge, and others.

The New York *Times* announces the consolidation of the Erie and New York Central Railroad Companies under the direction of the English stockholders, Commodore Vanderbilt being elected President with unrestricted powers. An advance is to be made in freight and passenger rates West and North.

At the Stokes trial, yesterday, the prisoner's father and mother were called to the witness stand by the defence, but their testimony was of little consequence. The opposing counsel had their daily quarrel, Stokes' lawyers complaining bitterly against the employment of private counsel to assist the prosecution.

Over one thousand deaths have occurred in New York City during the past week, being an increase of over three hundred over the ordinary death-rate of this season of the year. No less than fifty cases of sunstroke were reported on Thursday and Friday, and many of the inhabitants, seeing no prospect of cooler weather, are fleeing from the city.

Mexican news, in addition to its daily monotonous accounts of victories won and armies destroyed, speaks of correspondence captured at Saltillo showing that orders were issued to the Government troops, previous to the battle of Monterey, to kill all officers above the rank of sergeant. It is said that the Revolutionists desire to make Lerdo de Tejada President.

It being generally conceded that the Baltimore Convention will indorse the action of the Cincinnati meeting, speculation is rife as to the mode of reaching this end. The preference of the Convention for Greeley and Brown will probably be declared by resolving that it is inexpedient to make a regular nomination at this time, and recommending all Democrats to support the Cincinnati ticket.

Secretary Boutwell will leave Treasury matters to his assistants for the next four weeks, having planned an extensive stumping tour. He will first attempt to convert North Carolinians to Grantism, after which he will journey to West Virginia and sing the praises of his favorite candidate to the unwilling ears of the good people of that State. He will then visit old Virginia, and will finish up by taking in the New England States.

President Chamberlain, of the late Labor Reformers' Convention, at Columbus, Ohio, in a speech at Charlestown, Mass., last evening, advised the workingmen, now that they are without a Presidential candidate, to perfect their organization and await a favorable opportunity for action. He declared that neither Grant nor Greeley is the representative of the party proposing explicit measures for the benefit of the laboring classes, and therefore Labor Reformers could support neither.

At the Secret Council of the Grantites in Washington, on Wednesday last, it is reported that one question under consideration was the propriety of ousting all office-holders who have pronounced for Greeley or who are lukewarm in the support of Grant. Several heads of bureaus in the various departments are threatened with decapitation, they being suspected of entertaining a warmer feeling for Greeley than is compatible with true loyalty to the Great Receiver. Their cases will receive immediate attention.

General Ryan, with the Captain and twenty of the crew of the filibuster steamer Virginie, have arrived at Nassau, N. P. The General states that the vessel grounded on a reef, and, finding it impossible to get her off, they landed her cargo, consisting of a cannon, several thousand stand of small arms, and a large quantity of ammunition, after which they sailed in the steamer's boats for the Bahamas, and arrived on one of those islands after a voyage of six days. From this island they were taken to Nassau in a schooner. Cuban advices announce that most of the ammunition has fallen into the hands of the Spanish authorities.

The cheap produce markets were moderately active yesterday. Mess pork advanced 5c per brl on cash lots, closing weak at ... and was dull on seller August, which closed at $13.00. Lard was firmer, at $8.80 for winter, and $7.75 for summer. Meats were firm, at 4 7-8a5c for shoulders, and 6c for short ribs. Highwines were quiet and steady, at 85c per gallon. Lake freights were tame but steady, at 9c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was more active, but weak. Wheat was rather active, and irregular, cash or seller the month closing at about the same as on Wednesday, at $1.17 1-2c, and seller August 2c lower. Corn was less active, at ... day's outside quotations, closing at 40 7-8a41c cash; 42 3-8a42 1-2c seller August; and 43 5-8a43 3-4c seller September. Oats were firm but less active at 27 1-2c cash, and 27c seller August. Rye was quiet and unchanged, closing at 57c for No. 2. Barley was quiet, but firmer, at 52c for old No. 2; and 58a60c for new, do September. There was a good demand for hogs, and the pens were closed at 5a10c above Wednesday's prices, or at $3.80a4.10 for common to extra. The cattle market was steady and firm at previous rates. Sheep were unchanged.

West Lake Street.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Perhaps you may not have observed that Lake street seems chiefly occupied by the display of empty vehicles along it—slop-wagons, foundrymen's, grocers', brewers', flour and feed store wagons, ... from the river westward, particular that portion from Union to ... street. Now, there is doubtless ... this use of the streets for the benefit of particular parties, ... to the rights of all citizens, ... and you shall have the ... distressed parties. Your's in ... WEST LAKE STREET.

The Chicago Tribune.

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POLITICAL.

President Chamberlain's Advice to the Labor Reformers.

Probable Programme of the Baltimore Convention.

What Was Determined On at the Recent Grantite Council.

Senator Cameron and His Recent Railroad Speculations.

Call for a National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors.

THE GRANTITES IN SECRET COUNCIL—DESERTING AND LUKEWARM OFFICE-HOLDERS THREATENED WITH REMOVAL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—A notable meeting of office-holders and prominent Grant politicians was held at the White House on Wednesday. All the politicians in the city of sufficient prominence, and who could be trusted, were present, and it was mentioned at the time that the meeting was prearranged, and had certain important subjects for consultation, all, of course, relating to the best means of defeating Greeley. It is reported that one question up for consideration was the propriety of turning out all office-holders who have declared for Greeley, or who are suspected of looking upon Greeley with any sort of favor, and that another question took in a wider field, being no less than a consultation as to whether anything to beat Greeley could be devised. It is reported that the Grant office-holders who are what is termed "loyal," are in grave doubt as to the attitude of some of the heads of Bureaus here, two of the Auditors of the Treasury being suspected of having too cool a side for Grant. This is to be looked into, and several removals were decided upon. The most important of the latter is said to be Mr. Hartley, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who has been in the Department forty years. He occupies the same relative position to the Treasury Department that Mr. Clinch does to the New York Custom House. There seems to be little doubt, notwithstanding the Civil Service Reform now in vogue, that Hartley will soon be asked to resign. The reasons given for his removal are that he has been a Democrat, but taking little part in politics also that he is not so quick and agile in the performance of political duty for the benefit of the re-election party as he ought to be for the coming campaign.

As it is probable, during the summer, that both Secretary Boutwell and Assistant Secretary Richardson will be absent most of the time, Secretary Boutwell, during the summer, will take a very active part in the canvass and will make many speeches. The first will be in North Carolina, on Wednesday next, and in this State he will speak several times. It is probable that he will next go to West Virginia, and Virginia, returning to Washington to stay a day or two. After this he is expected to go on the stump in Pennsylvania in favor of the State ticket, as well as for Grant, and then to take part in the diffusion of politics in his own State and in New England.

The Administration will try their best to elect Hartranft, knowing well that if he is defeated Grant will certainly lose the election in November.

THE FORTHCOMING CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—It is generally conceded in political circles that the sessions of the Baltimore Convention will be harmonious, and the body nearly unanimous for the Greeley and Brown ticket. The opposition to the Cincinnati ticket consists of the delegates from Delaware, some from Georgia, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, with here and there a scattering vote, the whole probably not numbering forty persons out of the seven hundred and thirty-two delegates who compose the Convention. It is very possible that the minority, finding itself so feeble, will decline making a contest, and will accept gracefully the decision of the Democratic masses. The sole question likely to create much division of opinion is in what mode the preference for Greeley should be manifested. Three modes have been suggested—one a resolution declaring it inexpedient to make a Democratic nomination, and saying nothing about Greeley and Brown. It is objected to this that there are many Democratic voters disaffected to the Greeley ticket who will not vote for him except in deference to the clearly-expressed voice of the Convention, and this mode, therefore, is little favored. The plan of a formal ballot and a regular nomination of Greeley as the Democratic candidate, is objected to as tending to drive off Republicans. The last plan, the one most favored by Greeley's friends, is a resolution recognizing and approving the movement of the Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati, declaring that at this juncture it would not be expedient to present a regular Democratic candidate, and recommending to all Democrats the support of the Greeley and Brown ticket, as affording the fairest promise of restoring peace, reform, and local self-government, and the supremacy of the Constitution. Upon such a resolution as this there would doubtless be a vote by States, which would be nearly, if not entirely, unanimous, and this would conclude the serious work of the Convention. But for the formalities of adopting a regular Committee on organization and on credentials, the business of the body could be dispatched in a day, and it is believed that two days will wind up the whole affair. No exciting or angry debates are expected, and it is not likely that any abuse of Greeley will be patiently listened to if, contrary to all usages, it should be attempted to assail the manifest choice of the body. The choice of a presiding officer has been favorably mentioned in some quarters.

It is not believed that the crowd will be large in Baltimore before Monday next.

ADVICE TO THE LABOR REFORMERS.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., July 5.—At the labor meeting at Blacksmiths and Mechanics Hall this evening, E. M. Chamberlain stated that the call for a Conference of the Labor party in New York on the 30th of July, was to endeavor to assemble those who believe that the only honest cause for labor reformers to pursue was to support candidates who stood on the platform proposing explicit measures for the benefit of labor; that as neither Grant nor Greeley was the representative of the party of that idea, labor reformers could go for neither. If a movement was not inaugurated somewhere else to place a candidate on a platform guaranteeing the enactment and execution of short time laws, the convertibility of currency, direct progressive taxation, and minority representation, it remained in the power of labor reformers to inaugurate the party of the future by making out-and-out workingmen's nominations. But that if danger is apprehended of being overslaughed by the advocates of Grant or Greeley nominations, it should be postponed, and an endeavor made to keep the labor reformers organized in hostility to both, for action at a more favorable opportunity.

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The Veterans' National Committee, appointed by the meeting of veterans from all sections of the country, held in Philadelphia June 5, in attendance on the Republican Convention, have issued an address calling a general Convention of the soldiers and sailors of the late war to meet at Pittsburgh, Sep. 17, 1872, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam, to indorse the nomination of Grant and Wilson, and to give expression to their unreserved belief that the destinies of this country for the ensuing four years should be under the protection of men who never failed in the country's greatest danger. The call is signed by General Burnside, General N. P. Banks, General R. J. Oglesby, General Sol Meredith, General Granville M. Dodge, General S. L. Woodford, General F. C. Barlow, and many others. All soldiers and sailors who approve the objects of this call are requested to communicate with the Committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City.

SENATOR CAMERON'S RAILROAD SPECULATIONS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 5.—The Committee of the Georgia Legislature which has been investigating the circumstances of the lease of the Georgia State railroad to Cameron, Delano & Co., has just completed its report, and will submit it to the printer in a few days. It is stated that the report is very damaging to Cameron, and shows that the most corrupt means were used by the Pennsylvania Senator and his associates to get possession of this road, such as bribery and the like. It is proposed to send the report, when printed, up into Pennsylvania to be used as a campaign document against Cameron.

INDIANA POLITICS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 5.—General Tom Brown, the Republican candidate for Governor, has tendered his resignation as District Attorney for Indiana, and will devote all of his time between this and October to the canvass. His record as District Attorney is an honorable one, and has earned for him a high position among the leading lawyers of the West. Colonel N. Trussler, of this city, and Judge Tom Taylor, of Fort Wayne, are applicants for the position, with the chances in favor of the former.

Senator Morton speaks at Greensburg to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 5.—A special to the *Intelligencer* says that the Republican Executive Committee of the Second Congressional District of this State, met at Grafton, to-day, and called a Convention to meet at Piedmont, July 25, to nominate a candidate for the election of Aug. 22.

THE FOURTH.

Incidents and Accidents.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINAMAC, Ind., July 4.—While firing a cannon at Kewana, this morning, a sad accident occurred, by which a man named Adam Jack lost his life. He had fired the cannon twice without cooling it, and was loading it the third time when the charge exploded, killing him almost instantly.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 5.—In firing off a cannon, yesterday afternoon, Daniel Tucker, a well-known resident of this place, unfortunately had his right hand blown off in consequence of improper service of the vent. The wounded man promptly received medical aid, amputation being performed just below the elbow. A liberal subscription, amounting to over one thousand dollars was shortly raised for Tucker's benefit. It was at first feared that death would ensue, but this evening no unfavorable symptoms are evinced. With the above exception the Fourth passed off with unusual *eclat*.

One of the Chicago swell-mob stole a five-dollar watch from a verdent youth yesterday, for which he is now doing humble penance in the jail.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., July 5.—A fatal shooting affray occurred in a ball-room at Big Rapids, Mich., last night, in which Charles Bronson and J. Sweeney acted as principals. The former disputed with the latter his right in the room when the two quarrelled. Bronson drew a revolver, and, in quick succession, emptied the six charges into Sweeney's body, some shots being fired after he was down and supposed to be dead. Bronson is now in confinement.

CAIRO, Ill., July 5.—The Fourth was more generally observed as a holiday here than ever before. Nearly every place of business was closed. The firemen of Paducah, with those of Cairo, united in a grand parade, after which large crowds attended the excursions, picnics, &c.

Lieutenant Smith, U. S. N., was seriously injured at Mound City, yesterday, by the premature discharge of a mortar. He will probably recover.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 5th.—At Seymour, Ind., on the evening of the 4th a man named Norris, was lighting a Hall, preparatory to a Theatrical performance, let fall a coil oil lamp in the midst of a group of children. The lamp upset, spreading the oil everywhere, setting the clothing of the children on fire. The little sufferers ran wildly through the hall, and before the flames could be extinguished, three children, little girls, were so badly burned that they died in seven hours. Harris was bodly, but not fatally, burned. It is said he was drunk, and only his injuries prevented his being roughly used by the horrified and indignant citizens.

KENTUCKY.

The Fourth—Stabbing Affrays—Run Over by the Cars.

LOUISVILLE, July 5.—The Fourth was more generally observed here yesterday than for years previous. The business houses were nearly all closed; also the public offices. There were many excursions to the country by rail and steamer.

Yesterday evening, Wm. Owengs got into a difficulty with an old man named John Griffin, at Owen's Mills, near Pine Hill Station, on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, during which he shot Griffin, who died this morning from the wound.

At a negro picnic near Elizabethtown, yesterday afternoon, a negro named Harry Wintersmith was cut by another named John Morris, inflicting a fatal wound.

At a negro picnic, near Anchorage, twelve miles from this city, on the Short-Line Railroad, yesterday afternoon, a negro named John Vincent was shot through the heart and instantly killed in a quarrel among the party as to who should first have a cup out of which they were drinking lemonade.

Andrew Gross, an old citizen of Louisville, fell under an engine of a freight train, yesterday, at Old Deposit Station, on the Louisville & Memphis Railroad, where he went to attend a picnic. The engine passed over the right leg, crushing it fearfully.

The Death Penalty.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 5.—Thomas Guthrie, colored, was hung at Danville this noon, for murder, in the presence of nearly 4,000 people. He made a speech concerning his spiritual condition, but made no allusion to the murder. Life was extinct in fifteen minutes. The body hung thirty minutes.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Street Car Accident—Mortality Caused by the Heat.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—During a storm, last evening, a team of horses attached to a passenger railway car became frightened by the lightning and ran away. The car took fire by the upsetting of a coal oil lamp, and one of the passengers was severely burned. The Coroner reports 23 deaths, yesterday, from heat.

Meeting of the Board of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union—Obituary.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The Board of the Government of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America met yesterday, and transacted a large amount of business having in view the cause of temperance. Rev. Father McDevitt, of Washington, presided. A large meeting was held in the evening at Concert Hall.

Colonel Dennis Heenan, who commanded a Pennsylvania Regiment, the Irish Brigade, in the late war, died, yesterday, from injuries received by being thrown from a carriage.

OHIO.

In Memoriam.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—The formal announcement of the death of William Smith was made on 'Change to-day, by President Rowland, with appropriate allusions to the long connection of Mr. Smith with the Chamber, and his sterling qualities as an officer and member of the Chamber, as editor of a commercial paper and a citizen, for which he was distinguished. Remarks were also made by James F. Torrence and George F. Davis. After the appointment of a Committee to draft resolutions, the Chamber resolved to attend the funeral in a body, and adjourned over until to-morrow.

Fire in a Coal Mine—Ten Lives Lost.

ALLIANCE, O., July 5.—The new coal mine, two miles north of Limaville, Ohio, on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, took fire about 3 p. m. Wednesday. There were twenty men and one boy in the mine when it took fire. Eleven men escaped; nine men and one boy were smothered to death. Up to 11 this morning, seven bodies have been recovered. The fire has subsided.

MISSOURI.

Attempted Wife Murder and Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Dr. Deese, a well-known physician of this city, while laboring under a fit of insanity, to-day, attempted to murder his wife with a pocket-knife. He aimed a blow at her throat, but missed, and struck her shoulder, inflicting a painful wound. He then drew the knife across his own throat, but failing to cut deep enough, plunged the blade to the hilt in his abdomen, producing a mortal wound.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The barometer will probably continue without material change, other than a slight fall on Saturday throughout the Mississippi Valley and Gulf States, with increasing cloudiness in the former region, and increasing humidity and temperature in the latter. Northwesterly winds, with clear and pleasant weather, will prevail in New England. Southwest winds on the lower lakes.

NEW YORK.

The Trial of Stokes for the Murder of Fisk.

Examination of Witnesses for the Defence.

The Strikes Gradually Dying Out.

The Intense Heat—Over 1,000 Deaths This Week.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TERRIBLE INCREASE IN THE DEATH RATE.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Copious showers occurred last night, and also about sunset this evening, but the mercury mounted to ninety degrees to-day, and the atmosphere is yet filled with murky heat. Not less than twenty-four additional fatal cases of sunstroke are reported to-day. The mortality attending the present heated term is the severest ever caused by solar heat in New York. On Saturday last the maximum reached by the mercury was ninety-four degrees; Sunday, ninety-eight degrees; Monday, ninety-nine degrees; Tuesday, ninety-nine degrees; Wednesday, ninety-nine degrees; Thursday, ninety-eight degrees; Friday, ninety degrees. For the week just ended in New York, over one thousand deaths are reported—an increase of at least three hundred over an ordinary summer average. On Wednesday alone, 302 deaths occurred. The mortality caused by the heat since last Saturday, in New York and suburbs, would be considered large for a great battle. The scenes at Bellevue Hospital and the Morgue, since Sunday, recall the Westfield explosion. Ambulances carrying sunstruck persons have streamed in, and hundreds of distressed relatives have thronged around in scores in search of missing ones. The public mind was rapidly manifesting a panic on the subject of the heat, such as prevails during epidemics, and thousands fled from the city in terror. The recent showers have lowered the temperature about ten degrees, and somewhat tranquilized the excited public feeling.

STOKES.

The defence in the Stokes trial opened to-day, but the witnesses introduced did not prove very important. Stokes' father, mother, and sister were at his elbow. The counsel exploded a good deal of ill-nature at each other to-day, caused by Stokes' lawyers having inveighed so bitterly against the employment of private counsel to assist the prosecution. One witness, to-day, named Drennan, was introduced to impeach the testimony of Hart, the hall-boy, who swears he saw the shooting. Brennan was confined along with Hart in the House of Detention, and says Hart told him contradictory stories, sometimes denying that he saw the shooting at all. On cross examination, Brennan was forced to make damaging disclosures,—that he was a pickpocket by profession,—so the jury doubtless placed their own valuation him. A contest between the counsel occurred over the effort of the defence to introduce testimony that Fisk was a vindictive, dangerous man, that Stokes knew of his quarrelsome disposition, and that Fisk had threatened his life, producing a disposition of chronic fear and hallucination in Stokes' mind. This effort of the defence was made during the examination of Samuel McLaughlin, a noted horse dealer. He was asked: About three weeks before the shooting did Stokes tell you that Fisk had armed ruffians in pursuit of him, and that they intended to kill him? Answer: He did.

The District Attorney objected.

Q. Do you know of the fact that Fisk's ruffians were in pursuit of Stokes?

The District Attorney objected again.

Counsel. I offer this evidence on the grounds of insanity.

The Court decided there was no basis of insanity offered yet.

Mr. Tremaine again asked the question, urging that it was fair to show that the prisoner had reason to be in fear of his life from the desperate character of the deceased. Also that the deceased had threatened to take the life of the prisoner, and did actually draw a pistol first on that fatal 6th of January, and that the prisoner, thinking his life in danger, did, in self-defence, shoot Fisk. A long argument ensued between Mr. Tremaine and the District Attorney as to the admissibility of the testimony. The Judge ruled it all out, and the Counsel took exception. The defence are anxious to give a start to their theory that Stokes shot Fisk in self-defence, that Fisk was armed, and that his friends have spirited away the pistol.

THE CASE OF DR. HOUARD.

The Spanish Minister, Admiral Polo De Barnabe, has passed through, *en route* to Newport. He said to a reporter who called on him here, that, being desirous of improving the relations of his Government with those of the United States, he advised his Government to release Doctor Houard, and exerted himself in every way to accomplish that end, although he was convinced that, according to the laws of Spain, Dr. Houard is a Spanish, and not an American citizen. He thought the troubles and imprisonment which Dr. Houard had undergone were sufficient punishment for his crimes. Dr. Houard was in infirm health, and the Minister did not wish to prolong his sufferings.

CHALLENGE TO BONNER.

Budd Doble, driver of Goldsmith Maid, has published a challenge, offering to trot Goldsmith Maid against Dexter and Joe Elliott, best three in five, with weights up, and subject to all the rules, for from $5,000 to $50,000, the race to take place at Prospect Park, or any Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, or New York course, the challenge to be open for one week. In answer to the question as to whether he intended to pay any attention to the challenge, Mr. Bonner said: "Oh, that is an old game that has been going on for ten years. I take no notice of that kind of people. You might as well expect President Grant to pay attention to the barking of a bull pup. If Jem Mace was to challenge the Rev. Mr. Tyng to fight a prize fight, do you think he would do it? I own good horses, and drive them in public to show that I have the fastest horses in the world. A gentleman can own and drive good horses and not be a gambler."

RETURN OF MR. GREELEY.

Mr. Greeley returned to New York this morning *via* the Fall River steamer, on which he kept close to his stateroom to avoid exhaustion from hand-shaking. He repaired to the Astor House and addressed himself to answering his accumulated letters. If his short detour to Newport had any political inspiration the correspondents failed to discover it. The commonplace solution is that he wanted a sea-bath.

PERSONAL.

Benj. Wood, Jr., son of the publisher, leaves for Europe, to-morrow, to study the German language and customs sufficiently to enable him to become the editor of the German *Evening News*.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Stock speculations suddenly opened excited and higher to-day, with Erie shares again the leading speciality. Erie advanced from 56 1-2 to 57 1-4, Pacific Mail from 74 3-8 to 74 1-2, Northwestern from 73 5-8 to 74, New York Central from 97 3-4 to 98 1-8, Lake Shore from 97 to 97 3-8, and Rock Island from 111 1-8 to 111 1-2. The fluctuations in the balance of the list were 1-8 to 1-4 per cent.

THE MONEY MARKET

was easy to-day at 4 to 6 per cent on call, with exceptional loans in the afternoon at 3 1-2 to 4 per cent. Demand very moderate.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was quiet and firm, on the basis of 109 7-8 for prime bankers' sixty days' sterling, and 110 1-2 for sight. Commercial bills are scarce and in demand.

GOLD

quiet and steady at 113 7-8a113 3-4.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

strong and closed higher. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101 7-8a102; Union Pacific firsts, 91a91 1-4; land grants, 81 7-8a82; incomes, 87 1-4a87 5-8.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

Flour and wheat dull and nominal. Pork steady.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE STOKES MURDER CASE.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The Stokes trial recommenced to-day, with a large attendance. Counsel for the defence opened to-day by reading a detailed printed report of the proceedings at the inquest held over Fisk's body by the Coroner.

Coroner Young testified that the testimony at the inquest was taken by a stenographer. The testimony was not read to witnesses. The stenographer was sworn.

Judge B. H. Bixby testified to the trial of the case of Mansfield against Fisk being before him; that on the day of the murder both Stokes and Fisk left his Court about 1 o'clock. A question whether any effort was made for the arrest of Fisk when the complaint was first made, was ruled out.

Frances S. Bixby testified that Stokes came to his office after leaving the Police Court, Yorkville, and asked him if it was true that Fisk had obtained an indictment against him from the Grand Jury for blackmail. Witness told Stokes that the matter had been before the Grand Jury, but was dismissed.

Counsel here asked the witness if Stokes had made any statement as to whether he was then going anywhere on business, but the Judge thought the question inadmissible.

Mr. Tremaine, of Stokes' counsel, urged its admissibility, as being part of the connecting link of evidence going to show that, instead of being at the Grand Central Hotel with murderous intent, he was there on business connected with a betting case in Providence, in which he was interested. He claimed it was God's truth that Stokes had nothing further from his mind than murder during the two or three hours preceding the shooting, and during which all his actions and words form a part of the transaction in which he was engaged.

The District Attorney replied, supporting the inadmissibility of the question, to which Mr. Tremaine responded very sharply, condemning the course of the District Attorney and of the press. He alluded to the District Attorney having private counsel in this case in a sarcastic manner, to which the District Attorney responded by calling Mr. Tremaine's attention to the fact that he (Tremaine) was employed as private council to assist the State Attorney in the Cole murder case; and also referred to the fact that Tremaine's associate was the private counsel for Mrs. Mansfield in the libel suit against Fisk, as well as private counsel in the Cancome murder case. This tilt of counsel being over, the following questions were put, but ruled out by the Court, and exceptions taken.

What reason did the prisoner give for making the inquiry about an indictment by the Grand Jury? Did he say anything in relation to his intention of going to Providence on Tuesday as a reason for making the inquiry as to indictments, and what did he say?

R. J. Andrews testified that Stokes, on the day of the murder, asked him if there was an indictment against him, if he went out of the State whether a requisition could be produced against him.

Mr. McKeon here made another attack on the District Attorney, and was reprimanded by the Judge.

Telegrams of Stokes on the 6th of January were offered as evidence to show the prisoner's intentions on that day, but were excluded.

The Court took a recess. After the recess, McKeon read to the jury the testimony of Lawrence Carrs, a hack driver, as taken before the Coroner, which has already been published. He did not drive after any carriage, and had no directions from Stokes to drive fast.

Samuel M. Laughlin was then called to the witness stand. He testified: I was at the Hoffman House, at 25 minutes before 4, on the 6th of January; was engaged in assisting Stokes in his case before the Court of Appeals; was looking with him for witnesses in this city.

Q. Did you tell him where to find these witnesses?

A. I did.

Q. Where did you tell him he would find them? A. I told him that he would find two of them at the corner of Amity and Broadway. When I first saw him he was standing near the telegraph office; saw him leave the Hoffman house in a coupe. He told me where he was going.

Q. What did he say? Excluded.

Q. Did he say anything to you in regard to his fear that Fisk was going to shoot him?

Tremaine asked this question, and offered to show that this fact was known to the witness, as well as the prisoner. Excluded.

Dan P. Ingraham, Jr., testified: I knew Stokes; knew him two years ago; he was then arrested for embezzlement at the instance of Fisk; on the 6th of January I saw him at Chamberlain & Dodge's; he came over and shook hands with me; I asked him to walk up town with me; he said he could not, as he had an appointment at the corner of Amity and Broadway. I think he said he had an engagement with a man about some horse racing business. I left and walked up Broadway, and when at Astor Place I saw Fisk coming down in a carriage and bowed to him.

James Brennan testified: I was at the House of Refuge with Thomas Hart, as a witness in a homicide case. I conversed with him about the Fisk case about six weeks after I came there. He told me he was in a different part of the house at the time, and that all he knew was that he saw Stokes and followed him, but that a person came to him and offered him a thousand dollars to swear what he did before the Coroner, and he was glad he did, as he would be well taken care of for life. I told him he might be sent to the State Prison, but he said he had the biggest people in the town on his side, and was all right. He said he would get his friends to get me out if I said nothing about what he told me. Saw Redmond there, too. Several people visited him. Mr. Crockett was one of them.

Cross-examined by the District Attorney. I am 21 years of age; was sent to the House of Refuge for stealing a watch at Apollo Hall. I stole several times before that. I was nine weeks in the House of Detention. Was on friendly terms with Hart and Redmond; Hart told me that Stokes came up at the ladies entrance, and that he saw him fire at Colonel Fisk. Mr. McKeon was to see me twice. Hart told me two different stories. He told me one when I came first, another one afterward.

Redirect examination by McKeon—I was examined by the District Attorney before the Grand Jury in the case of Justice Dunn. Was appointed monitor in the House Detention for good conduct. When I first came to the house Hart told me he was near Stokes when he fired the shots. Five or six months afterward he told me he was after putting some globes in a room and saw Stokes coming, after hearing the shots fired and followed him, seeing no one else around.

John T. Redmond was called as a witness, when Judge Ingraham asked the counsel for defence if he would be bound by his testimony, being called as their own witness. Under this view of the case they did not examine him as to whether anybody endeavored to bribe him to testify wrongfully.

The Court then adjourned.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

At 6 o'clock last evening, two trains on the South Side Railroad, L. I., collided between Fresh Pond and Bushwick Stations. One train had stopped to avoid running into the other, but a telescoping of the engine took place. Three persons were killed and many injured. At the time of the collision the passengers were jumping from the cars, amid scenes of excitement. The sufferers were for a long time without water or a physician.

FIRES.

About thirty-five fires occurred during the day, none of which were very serious.

DEATHS FROM THE HEAT.

Twenty-four persons died from the effects of the heat. Ninety-seven cases of sunstroke were reported.

CASUALTIES.

Twenty-seven persons were wounded from the careless use of fire-arms and fire-works.

THE STRIKES GRADUALLY DYING OUT.

The strike is gradually dying out. The men employed by the sewing machine companies will all return to work to-morrow on the old terms. The Housesmith's Committee intend calling a meeting in a few days to wind up the business of the strike. The leaders of the metal workers confess that a large proportion of the men who struck have resumed work on the ten-hour system, so that, probably, they cannot be induced to come out again at present. There is considerable dissatisfaction felt at the delay in paying the iron workers on the strike, owing to no funds having been sent from headquarters.

At Cleveland, O., the condition of the cabinet-makers' strike is substantially unchanged, about 600 being idle, including those who struck a second time on the employers resuming the ten-hour system. They intend holding a mass meeting on Sunday. The only strikers who now manifest any enthusiasm are the marble-cutters. They meet daily in secret session, at Academy Hall, in Third avenue, and show no disposition to yield their point, though their strike has lasted many weeks.

MURDERED BY HER MOTHER.

This morning, Margaret Elliott, living at No. 133 Stanton street, during a fit of temporary insanity, seized her daughter Jane, aged 17, by the throat, and held on to her until she was strangled. The mother was arrested.

THE ENGLISH BAND.

The band of the English Grenadier Guards arrived here this morning. They give a concert to-night at the Academy of Music, and leave for Europe to-morrow.

THE HEAT-MORTALITY.

The heat to-day has been intense, and the death rate has only slightly decreased. There have been upward of a thousand deaths from all causes this week, up to last night.

THE ETHER EXPLOSION.

At the inquest held to-day by Coroner Schirmer, in the case of Edward Burke, one of the firemen who died from injuries received by the explosion at No. 18 Liberty street, on the 22d of June, caused by ether dripping through the floor and becoming ignited by a gas jet, the jury returned the following verdict: That Edward Burke came to his death by exhaustion, and from meningitis and burns caused by the explosion of spirits of nitrous ether, and we severely censure A. M. Lyons, the owner of said building, for not making the necessary repairs to the floor, after having been repeatedly notified.

MORTALITY IN BROOKLYN.

There have been 170 deaths in Brooklyn, from cholera infantum, during the past five days.

EXPORT OF SPECIE.

The specie export to-morrow is estimated at $900,000.

DIED OF THEIR INJURIES.

Mrs. Nelson Row and her son Frank died to-day, of injuries received on the South Side Railroad. It is clearly established that the accident was occasioned by the culpable disobedience of the rules of the company by Conductor Rathbone.

CLOSE OF THE LONG BRANCH RACES.

The Long Branch meeting, which closed to-day, has been the most successful ever held in America, a fact which is attributable, in a great degree, to the untiring exertions of the principal owner of the course, John F. Chamberlain. The new grading of the track makes it one of the finest in the country.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE ERIE AND NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROADS.

The New York *Times* of the 6th will contain full particulars of the consolidation of the Erie and New York Central Railroad Companies, under the direction of the English stockholders, who have elected Commodore Vanderbilt President, with unrestricted powers. The freight and passenger tariffs, West and North, are to be raised.

INDIANA.

Grain and Fruit Prospects.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, July 5.—From an official statement of the condition of crops in this county we glean the following: Corn, fully equal to last year. Wheat, a third less, but of first quality. It is now being harvested. Oats 10 per cent better. Barley, 20 per cent less. Rye, equal to last crop. Hay, short yield. Ravages of the cut-worm and drouth reduce it one-half from last year's. Potatoes, 25 per cent more than in 1871. The great drouth of last fall, continuing until late this spring, has injured the prospects of winter grain. No peaches; few cherries. Twenty-five per cent less quantity of apples than last year. Pears average small; about half a crop. During the twelve months ending June 30, 29 4-10 inches rain fell in this city.

WISCONSIN.

Close of the Army Reunion at Madison.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, July 5.—Most of the Army of the Tennessee officers left here last night at midnight, General Howe holding the train a couple of hours for their accommodation. This afternoon, after a delightful steamboat ride on Lake Monona, and the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," a band escorted the party to the cars, and the remainder left, well pleased with their visit here. There was a pleasant hop at the Park Hotel after the banquet last night.

MINNESOTA.

Fatal Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 4.—C. E. Hadly, a commercial traveller, from Burlington, Iowa, who, yesterday, fell over the balustrade in the second story of the Metropolitan Hotel, and was fatally injured, died at 6 o'clock this morning.

There was no particularly startling feature in the Independence celebration. There were several accidents, but none more severe than the putting out of an eye.

WASHINGTON.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—At Lexington, Va., the thirty-third commencement of the Virginia Military Institute took place yesterday. General William Keen, in his address to the graduating class, cautioned the young cadets against woman's rights, observing that "the question originated in Northern favoritism," and that "the only right woman has was the right to be in her husband's arms. [Great laughter and applause.]

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LADY.

Mrs. Drake Mills, Fernando Wood's mother-in-law, went to a window of her room, at the Metropolitan Hotel, at 2 o'clock this morning, to cool herself, when she rolled out, receiving injuries from which she will die.

PARDONED.

A pardon was, to-day, despatched to Long Branch, for the signature of the President, for Dr. S. F. Thamau, who was convicted, last July, of manslaughter, on an indictment charging him with the murder of Henrietta Padden, by abortion, and who was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment in the Alabama Penitentiary. The petition for the pardon was signed by a large number of persons, including the jurors and officers of the Court, many of whom signed on account of his family, and nearly all with the understanding that he will hereafter devote himself to legitimate business in some other place than the District of Columbia.

KANSAS.

One Man Killed and Another Mortally Wounded.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 5.—A murderous affray occurred at a railroad freight house in Trenton, Mo., on Wednesday afternoon, between four discharged blacksmiths, resulting in the death of one and fatal wounding of another. All these parties had been drinking. John Lanigan struck Robert Blakely with a hatchet, when Robert Cavanaugh stabbed Lanigan with a knife, killing him, and fatally cutting M. Larkin, a friend of Lanigan's. Cavanaugh and Blakely were also slightly cut, and are now in jail.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Killed by Lightning—Ship Burned at Sea.

BOSTON, July 5.—George Harkins, John Doherty, Cornelius Doherty, and John Harkins, landed on Governor's Island, Boston harbor, yesterday, from a sail boat, and took refuge from a shower in an unoccupied building. During the storm the building was struck by lightning, and all the men, except Harkins, killed.

The ship Tweedsdale, of Glasgow, was burned at sea. The crew were saved.

Fires.

MILWAUKEE, July 5.—A special to the *Evening Wisconsin* from Prairie du Chien, in this State, says that the dry goods store of H. Seligman was burned last night by the explosion of a lamp. The loss is $30,000.

DETROIT, Mich., July 5.—The basket factory at Grand Haven was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, $12,000; no insurance. The fire was caused by sparks from the steamer Magnet.

CLEVELAND, O., July 5.—A fire at Shelby, O., destroyed Garrit & Co's wringer manufactory. Loss $15,000 No insurance.

NORFOLK, VA., July 5—A large store belonging to a Land and Lumber company and a dwelling of a man named Wensel, in Elizabeth, N. C., Was destroyed by fire this morning, loss 60,000. M0,000— Partially covered by insurance.

Telegraphic Brevities.

John R. Bigelow, ex-Mayor of Boston, died on the 4th inst., aged 74.

—The body of an unknown man was found floating in the river, at Detroit, yesterday. His throat was cut, and there is no doubt that he was murdered.

—H. A. Lemmons, C. S. Murphy, and two others were arrested at Little Rock, Ark., yesterday, for passing counterfeit Treasury certificates. About $25,000 worth were found on their persons.

—None of the mills at Bay City, Mich., are running, but it is thought several of them will start Monday on the old system. The strikers are quiet and orderly.

C. E. Hadley, of Burlington, Iowa, fell from the balcony of the Metropolitan Hotel, at St. Paul, on the Fourth, and was fatally injured. He lingered until yesterday morning when he died. He leaves a wife and family.

A Remonstrance Against Certain Action of the Railroad Committee of the Common Council.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As the season of political excitement is drawing nigh, when all the great leading questions that divide the people will be thoroughly examined, among them none seem of more importance than the duty imposed on importations for the purpose of protecting the manufacturing interest in the United States. No question are people so generally divided upon, and certainly none is less understood by the masses. If the people were taxed directly the same amount they are indirectly taxed in consequence of the protective law, they would all understand it, and would be ready to revolt against a Government that would be so partial in its laws as to tax one class of individuals for the benefit of another. But these manufacturing Companies are not satisfied with the protection they get from the General Government. They never locate in a village, county, or city, but they want some assistance, some exclusive privilege, granted them. They want a donation of land or money, or they want some public street condemned for their use; and, however unreasonable this demand may be, their combination of wealth and influence is such that they generally succeed in obtaining whatever they desire: being always ready with arguments to convince the authorities that it is their duty to grant, and the interest of the people to give, whatever favors they want.

There is now an application before the Common Council of the City of Chicago, made by a wealthy Company, for the right to keep and maintain two railroad tracks, along an important public street, for a distance of 40 or 50 rods, having several curves and switches crossing the street. One of these tracks is to be laid down on the sidewalk space. Cars are to be left standing on the track, when not in use, virtually cutting off all the property-owners from the street, and depriving them of a sidewalk. Now, who ever heard of so unreasonable, unjust, and inconsistent an application as this? And yet this Company, by some unaccountable argument or lever-power, have induced the Railroad Committee of the Common Council to report and strongly urge the Council to grant them this privilege, notwithstanding this same Committee, one month previous, had reported and recommended the Council to pass an order directing the Board of Public Works to take up one of these tracks; so that the public can readily see what an influence and power these Companies have when brought to bear on the law-makers, and how suddenly they converted this Committee. Now, if our public streets are to be thus converted to the use of Manufacturing Companies, no man's property is safe in Chicago.

SAMUEL MARKS.

CHICAGO, July 23.

The Fourth at Maywood.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your article of this morning, headed "The Fourth," you state that "The residents of Maywood and some other suburban towns would also have rested in the shade of some of the trees; but, unluckily, the latter are new and so short that they can stand in the shade of a full-grown man." While I appreciate the facetiousness contained in the paragraph, still I cannot refrain from informing you that, at Maywood, we have a fine grove in the park, of Nature's planting, which is ample in space, and which sheltered, yesterday, the denizens of that pleasant suburb and invited guests from Chicago, who met there in large numbers to have an old-fashioned celebration. Everything was done in the good old way of our boyhood,—a President of the day, Vice Presidents, Marshals of the day, Toast-Masters, etc. At 12:30 a procession was formed in the park, which, after marching to the music of a band from Chicago, gathered around the grand stand, where a cold collation was opened. After prayer had been offered by one of the resident clergymen, the crowd partook of the refreshments, which were bountifully provided and gracefully presided over by a committee of ladies. After which, the time-honored custom of reading the Declaration of Independence was next in order. Then came the regular toasts of the day, which were responded to by different gentlemen, residents of Maywood and Chicago. The afternoon was mainly devoted to dancing, which was enjoyed by all, the day being delightfully cool. In the evening the observatory in the park was illuminated, and from its lofty summit a fine display of fireworks was witnessed.

N. B.—The new Liquor law is a superfluity in Maywood. MAYWOOD.

JULY 5.

Sales of Union Pacific Railroad Lands.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, LAND DEPARTMENT, OMAHA, Neb., July 1.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The sales of the Land Department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the month of June, 1872, were 23,900 41-100 acres, amounting to $103,610.62, at an average of $4.30 per acre. The total sales from July 28, 1869, to the present date, are 571,169 76 acres, amounting to $2,399,410 55, at an average of $4.20 per acre. O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner.

—A contemporary states that the Governor of Tennessee "has granted a respite to Dan. Smith, who was sentenced to be hanged to-day, till the 24th of August." This is a very proper thing on the Governor's part, for if Dan. Smith were to be kept hanging for two months at this hot time of the year he would certainly spoil.

MARRIED.

DEWEY—ROBINSON—July 3, by Rev. James Harrison, Mr. George J. Dewey and Miss Sarah J. Robinson, both of Chicago.

SENECHALL—LEBEAU—In this city, July 3, by Rev. J. Cota, Mr. Oliver Senechall, Jr., and Miss Cordilla LeBeau, both of this city.

TUSTIN—REILLY—On June 20, 1872, in the Michigan-av. Baptist Church, by Rev. Jesse B. Thomas, D. D., John D. Tustin, of Philadelphia, to Miss Annie M. Reilly, of this city.

DIED.

GOULD—At his residence in Montreal, Canada, on the 29th ult., Ira Gould, Esq., of the firm of Ira Gould & Sons, and father of Mr. N. W. Gould, of this city.

LAWRENCE—In this city, July 5, Mrs. Jane Lawrence, aged 61 years, 10 months, and 28 days. Funeral at 2 p. m., Sunday, July 7, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Braidwood, 654 West Lake-st. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

KIDDER—On Thursday, July 5, at the residence of her son, Rev. Daniel P. Kidder, at Madison, New Jersey, Mrs. Orinda Kidder, late of Evanston, Ill. Beloit and Rockford papers please copy.

ANDRIN—July 5, 1872, Lilly, youngest daughter of George and Catherine Ann Andrin, aged 7 months and 10 days. Funeral from their late residence, 120 West Jackson-st., Sunday, July 7, at 12 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

WAGNER—On the 5th inst., after an illness of four months, Dr. William Wagner, aged 47 years. Funeral from his late residence 488 North Wells-st., on Sunday at 2½ p. m.

TEAS.

DUTY OFF.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

TEAS

Reduced 15 to 20 cts. per pound.

HONG KONG TEA CO.,

14 & 16 South Halsted, and 59 East Kinzie-sts.

DUTY OFF OF TEAS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CALL FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

116 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

THE UNION INS & TRUST CO. SAVINGS BANK

Have removed to their new office,

135 Clark-st., n. e. corner Madison.

S. W. RAWSON, President.

W. B. HOSWELL, Cashier.

REMOVAL.

BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER, which has been dispensed at 730 Wabash-av, removed to 519 Wabash-av, northwest corner of Harmon-court. Office in connection with N. T. Curth's drug store, wholesale and retail supply depot. J. W. ..., general agent for Illinois. Orders promptly filled.

MUSICAL.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S

ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

The oldest, largest, and most perfect manufactory in the United States.

50,000

NOW IN USE.

No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same popularity.

Send for Price List and Illustrated Catalogue.

Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of J. F. Warren & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign the firm name in settlement of accounts. We bespeak for our successors the same generous patronage extended to us during the past twelve years.

J. F. WARREN,
G. B. SACKET,
N. S. LEPPERE.

Chicago, July 1, 1872.

Having consolidated our interests with the Hydraulic Lead and Oil Co., we shall continue the manufacture of White Lead, Colors, Varnishes, and Putty, also Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, under the name of the "Chicago White Lead and Oil Co." We shall also as usual have in store a large stock of Window Glass, Brushes, etc., to which we invite the attention of our customers and the trade. Office and factory will be moved Aug. 1, to the commodious building, 51, 53, 55 and 57 North Green st., and 181 Fulton st.

CHICAGO WHITE LEAD & OIL CO.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of C. A. Mair & Co. is this day dissolved by limitation, Merrill C Follansbee retiring. The business will be carried on by Chas. A. Mair under the same firm name as heretofore.

Chicago, July 1, 1872.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

10 and 15 Per Cent DISCOUNT

On all Goods ordered of us during July and August.

JOHN B. HALL,

Merchant Tailor, 330 Wabash-av.

10 PER CENT

Discount on all goods ordered of us during July & August, 1872.

EDWARD ELY.

EXCURSIONS.

Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

LAKE SUPERIOR EXCURSIONS.

This Company is now selling round trip excursion tickets, from Chicago to Lake Superior and return,

AT $35 EACH.

These tickets are issued via six different routes of rail and steamboat travel, and are good if used prior ... For tickets and information apply at ... West Madison-st, near Sherman House, and at ... depots of the C. & N. W. Railway, Chicago.

H. P. STANWOOD, General ...

M. HUGHITT, General Superintendent.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN,

DEALER IN

WATCHES,

Jewelry and Diamonds.

Agent for HOWARD, ELGIN, and WALTHAM WATCHES.

152 WABASH-AV., Chicago, Ill.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

There will be a communication of Union Park Lodge, at No. 681 West Lake st. this, Saturday, evening, for the usual business and work on M. M. Degree.

GEO. PERKINS, Sec.

HATS.

BASSETT & HAMMOND

Have resumed business in the Burnt District with a fine assortment of Hats, Caps, &c., and will be pleased to see all of their old customers and many new ones at

144 MADISON-ST., near LaSalle.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.

To all Whom it May Concern:

In compliance with the requirements of Section 12 of an Act passed by the General Assembly, approved April 9, 1872, and in force July 1, 1872, entitled "An Act to remedy the evils consequent upon the destruction of any Public Records by fire or otherwise (commonly known as the Burned Records Bill), and in pursuance of an order entered of record by the Circuit Court July 1, 1872, bids will be received in writing, enclosed in a sealed envelope, by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, from newspapers printed in Cook County, for printing "Land Title Notices," said notices to be printed once each week for four consecutive weeks, eight lines agate to constitute a square. Bids must be in on or before the 10th day of July, A. D. 1872.

The right is reserved to accept or reject any or all bids.

NORMAN T. GASSETTE,

Clerk Circuit Court, Cook County, Ill.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.—Am still buying adjusted claims against the LORILLARD AND ASTOR INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Parties wishing to sell will please call at No. 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts., between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. J. POPE. R. L. DAVIS.

GRAIN.

We make CASH ADVANCES against shipments of Grain to us.

Prompt sales, daily market advices, &c. Consignments and correspondence invited.

POPE & DAVIS, Commission Merchants,

216 Washington-st.

GLAZED & COLORED PAPER

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

Tremont Restaurant.

A first-class Restaurant, at reasonable prices, will be opened on and after Thursday, June 27, under the "Tremont" private entrance, on Congress-st. Dinner will be served from 12 to 3½ o'clock.

NOTICE.

Persons desiring to engage in the lime business will find an opportunity by noticing our advertising columns.

JENNIE HIGHT,

The legitimate and versatile dramatic artist, will commence her starring season August 26. Wanted, a string and brass band. Ladies and gentlemen of the profession wishing engagements will please address P. A. HIGHT, Fort Wayne, Ind.

$5 REWARD—LOST,

A small steel-framed wallet, with an infant's knitted cap in the same, on or about the 13th or 15th of March last. Any one having found the same will receive the above reward on leaving it at Dr. Harvin's office, ... West Madison st. H. R. S.

HESLER.

The veteran photographer opens his new studio in EVANSTON, on Tuesday, July 9, and invites his old patrons and all lovers of art to visit him on that occasion.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

Two double teams, with wagons and harness complete. Also, one single lumber wagon, one spring wagon and two buggies. Horses and large yard to rent. Apply at 147 West Washington-st.

FEARFUL TRAGEDY.

A Man Kills His Brother-in-Law, and Then Commits Suicide.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, July 2.

Yesterday morning a tragedy occurred near Brownsville that in its horror and shocking details was never equalled in the knowledge of any of the citizens of that place. About 6 o'clock in the morning, information came into town that a double murder had been committed at the residence of Mr. John A. Wilson, about one mile distant on the Sharon ferry road.

An *Avalanche* representative, who was at Brownsville at the time, at once repaired to the scene of blood. The house, in and in front of which the murders were committed is, as was stated, about one mile distant from Brownsville, in a northern direction. A small, unpretentious one-story frame, of four small rooms, setting back about 100 yards from the main road, was the theatre of the tragedy. In front of the house, on a heavy quilt thrown upon the floor of a small verandah, lay the murderer, with his head upon a pillow that was clotted with his own life-blood, as it oozed and gurgled from a ghastly, sickening wound just over the left temple. Only a few feet distant in a front room lay the other victim, a man of middle age, whose resolute-looking face was contorted with pain as he strove to stay the flow of blood from a small ragged hole just over the heart. His face was pallid, and the involuntary groans issuing from his lips mingled with the death gurgle coming from the man on the verandah, who, with glassy eyes upturned, had passed into the icy clasp of the grim monster.

The man on the verandah was Benjamin Humphries Wray, while the one within was his brother-in-law, John A. Wilson. For nearly two years the two men had slept under the same roof, broken bread at the same board, and worked daily side by side in pursuit of their vocation as hucksters. That morning at the breakfast table an old dispute had arisen between the two, which had culminated in Wray shooting first Wilson and then himself.

From Mr. Gideon Wray, the father of the murderer, the *Avalanche* man obtained the following statement of the origin of the difficulty. The old man, who seemed nearly grieved to death, amid many sobs, said:

"This thing has been brewing for a long time. My son Ben—him lying on the verandah—has been working and living with my son-in-law, Wilson, for nearly two years past. Last fall, some time, Ben bought a horse of Wilson, and agreed to pay him $140 for the animal in work. A dispute arose between them a short time afterward concerning the horse, and it has been growing ever since. I feared that it would have some such ending as this, as they were both high-spirited men, and I talked and counselled with them both concerning it, begging them for God's sake not to do this thing. They have had several disputes about it, and last Tuesday, while at Lauderdale, they had an open quarrel, as I learned when they returned home in the evening. When they came home I noticed that they did not speak to each other, and I asked Ben about it. He said that that day while in Lauderdale, he had gone where the horse in dispute was hitched, and that, untying him, he started to lead him away, when Wilson came up, and, catching hold of the bridle, said Ben shouldn't have the horse. My son said he pulled out his knife, and told Wilson if he didn't unloose the horse, he would cut him in two with his knife. Wilson let go of the horse with that, and went off. They made it up, however, and came home together that night; and the next morning, Ben hitched up the wagon,—they were huckstering and peddling in tin-ware,—and went into town. Wilson also went in, but they had no quarrel as I know. My son asked me to bring the horse home, as he wanted to get the wagon repaired, and I did so. Wilson came home first that night, but my son was in by dark. The next day, Ben told me he was going away. I told him to be a good boy and go, which he did. Yesterday evening he returned home, and my daughter—Wilson's wife—tells me that, while lifting her little baby boy, Willie, on the porch, she noticed a pistol which nearly dropped from his pocket. That evening, a little before dark, Wilson went over to a neighbor's named Sam Boyd, and, I suppose, borrowed a pistol. Ben went up into the town in the evening, and stayed until about 9 or 10 o'clock, when he came home and went to bed. He told me that he was going to have a settlement with Wilson, and I told him to have no trouble with him. This morning, as is my wont, I got up quite early and, after staying until kitchen stove, and washed himself, I went my son got up, without eating anything, as I feared up to town, and was determined not to see it. I had not been up town a half hour when news of this terrible thing came to me, and, Oh, my God! it has nearly broken my heart."

Rep: "Do you know anything of the origin of the difficulty this morning?"

Mr. Wray: "No, sir; except what my daughter told me. She says that at the breakfast table they had some words, and that Bennie pulled his pistol and shot Wilson before he could get his pistol out. She thought Bennie was going to shoot the second time, and run in between them, saying, 'For God's sake, don't shoot John again.' My son, she says, retreated back in the yard, she following and crying hysterically all the time. Bennie told her if she didn't hush he would shoot himself. She was so excited she kept on, when he, at the time in the yard, threw up his pistol and shot himself. That's all I know of this sad, sad and bitter affair."

At a late hour the *Avalanchian* interviewed Mrs. Wilson, wife of one and sister of another wounded man. She is the only eye-witness to the affray which will probably result in the death of both. She said: "My name is Susie Wilson. I am wife of John A. Wilson and sister of Ben. H. Wray. There has been bad blood between them for some time, and Bennie has abused my husband shamefully, not only to his face, but to me as well. I never would tell my husband of what he would say to me, as I wanted to keep down the fuss. Last Thursday Bennie abused Mr. Wilson most shamefully, and I, in an unguarded moment, told my husband of it. He was very angry and said that no person who talked that way could stay about his house. Last evening he returned, and soon after, while lifting my baby off the porch, I saw a pistol in his pocket, as it came near dropping to the ground. This morning as I was putting breakfast on the table, my brother Bennie asked Mr. Wilson for what he owed him. Mr. Wilson said he would sell the horse about which all the trouble is and pay him for his work and keep the balance of the money. My brother said he should not keep it, as he did not owe him anything. Mr. Wilson said he did for board. My brother said he didn't owe him a cent, but that he would not fight him, although they would meet some other time and have a settlement. With that my brother pulled out his pistol, and as Mr. Wilson was pulling his, my brother fired and struck Mr. Wilson just over the heart. As he went to fire the second time, I ran in between them and pushed Bennie back, as Mr. Wilson's pistol dropped to the floor. I said, 'For God's sake don't shoot any more.' With that he turned and ran from the house, I following him for fear he would fire again at my husband, and crying to him all the time. When he got in the yard he stopped and said: 'If you don't hush and stop I'll shoot myself.' I said, 'For God's sake don't,' and he put the pistol to his own head and fired." That is all of it," and with many sobs the wretched woman wrung her hands, while large tear-drops coursed each other down her pallid cheek.

As stated, the two men were aged about 24 and 35 years respectively, Wray being the youngest. Wilson was regarded as a sober, and very industrious man, but one who would fight to the death upon little or no provocation. Just after the close of the war he killed a man named Snooks, near Brownsville, in a personal difficulty, and Wray has always been regarded as a reckless, wayward boy, and for the past two years he has drank a great deal. Like Wilson, he was a man of fiery and ungovernable temper, and the affair of yesterday, although it excited the horror of all, surprised none. Sunday night he told his uncle, Mr. Armstrong, that he intended killing Wilson if he did not stop molesting him, although he did not state how Wilson was molesting him.

LATEST—DEATH OF WRAY.

BROWNSVILLE, Tenn., July 1.

B. H. Wray, the man who shot himself and brother-in-law, John A. Wilson, died about 11 o'clock this morning. His wound was in the upper part of the left temple, the ball taking a backward and downward course, and lodging in the interior portion of the skull. He lived over five hours with the ball imbedded in his brain. Dr. W. S. Watkins, the attendant surgeon, at a late hour, expressed no hope of Wilson's recovery. The ball entered the left chest, two inches above the base of the heart, and one inch below the collar bone, shattering the first rib, and carrying the fragments of the bone with it into the upper lobe of the left lung. He may live one or two days.

A Thousand Dead Newspapers.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The rise and fall of newspapers is very little appreciated, and in this country, where journals spring up like mushrooms, and are cut down like toadstools, do the people least of all understand the pecuniary perils of publishing a paper. Facts, however, are more stubborn than reasoning, and we quote from the *American Newspaper Directory* to show how disastrous has been the affairs of American ambition to indulge in the vanity of occupying the editorial chair and rule the political destinies of a chosen people.

In a late number of the above-named directory we find, in a list of seventeen States and the District of Columbia, that no less than five hundred newspapers, which were in existence on New Year's day of 1871, failed and passed out of business before October.

The reader will bear in mind that this list does not include newspaper failures in the great States of Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania, and fifteen or eighteen more States and Territories in the Union.

This is a fatal mortality, not only of hope, but of capital, for averaging the investment in each of these papers, only as weeklies, at $3,000, which is a low estimate, we arrive at an absorption of over one million and a half of dollars. When we consider, as before explained, that this is a statement embracing losses in seventeen States only, and that we may fairly put six or seven hundred more papers down to the debtor side of profit and loss, for the remaining States and Territories, and then the losses will make an aggregate exhibit of at least two millions and a quarter lost to the individuals, which, if put into crops, would have multiplied itself fifty fold, at least, in ten years. But democratic as free Americans are in politics, they must be aristocratic in their selection of a future. We must be lawyers, or doctors, or editors, and the result is that thousands who every year choose between law, physic, and Bohemia are utterly unfit for either, and go through life in a rambling, shambling, hand-to-mouth manner, fully aware, when it is too late, that the first step in life was a woefully false one.

The eleven or twelve hundred papers, whose decease is here chronicled, scarcely extend beyond the weeklies. A much more interesting and suggestive statement, if we had full data at hand, could be made about dead and dying dailies. New York city has seen no less than fifty-six give up the ghost in a short time, and it owns to-day a score of others in a moribund condition, for no city daily can be said to be alive and healthy unless it has existed eight or ten years, and consumed the capital of three or four sets of publishers and proprietors.

A SALT LAKE MURDER.

One Gambler Shoots Another on the Post Office Steps—The Infamous Publication Which Led to the Murder.

From the Salt Lake Mining Journal, June 20.

The fatal shooting affray in the Post Office last evening, in which Oliver C. Obey took the life of Charles L. Dolson, is the principal topic of conversation to-day on the streets, and the general impression is that Obey was in a measure justified—if anything can justify the taking of human life—in slaying his victim after the publication of the circular which we give below.

The sad termination to this bitter feud was not unexpected to those who knew of the intensity of the hostile feeling existing between the parties for some time past, as a deadly encounter was looked for at any moment, in which both were likely to fall. Affairs had gone so far that an appeal to revolvers or knives was, with them, a recognized necessity in order to finally settle all differences.

When Obey entered the Post Office last evening, a little after 8 o'clock, the opportunity had come. He found his enemy at the delivery-boxes, getting his letters, and he instantly drew his revolver and, stepping quickly up to Dolson, placed the muzzle of the pistol closely to his left side, and discharged it with fatal effect. The ball passed through Dolson's body, two inches above the heart, and he fell forward on his hands and knees, and, immediately thereafter, fell flat upon his face, in which position he received four other balls through his spine, passing through his lungs. Any of the shots would have been fatal. While the shooting was going on, Obey demanded of Dolson that he should tell all the truth, but he elicited no reply. Dolson lived but a few moments, and only spoke to one of the Post Office clerks, saying, "That man has shot me in the back six times." A. P. Sanders and Rank Thompson, citizens, who were present at the time with half a dozen other persons in the Post Office, promptly arrested Obey, who offered no resistance, and carried him to the City Hall, where he was locked up to await the action of the Coroner's Jury. The remains of Dolson were conveyed to Mr. James Berry's room, in Claudius Spencer's house, where the Coroner's investigation took place to-day.

There are various reports afloat as to the cause of the difficulty resulting so fatally to one of the parties, but from all accounts it seems certain that Dolson was to blame in promoting certain domestic difficulties existing in Obey's family, and it is said that the former desired to marry Mrs. Obey after she had obtained a divorce from her husband, and had used every effort to bring about that result. One thing is certain, that the following card, which Dolson wrote, and caused to be printed and circulated on Friday and Saturday last, precipitated the issue. We give it as a portion of the history of the fatal transaction:

SALT LAKE CITY, June 13, 1872.

To all persons whom I have introduced Mrs. Mary Obey, in the innocent belief that she was a lady, I now beg to be pardoned for the unintentional imposition, and I regret that the duty falls upon me to confirm the belief and statement of others, that she is a common prostitute; and she is also a confidence woman. I never knew her until about nine months ago. I was introduced to her by her husband, Oliver C. Obey. I met him once in St. Louis, but knew nothing about him until after making his acquaintance here in Salt Lake City, since which time I learn by letters coming here from reliable men, that he is a sneak thief. In Virginia City, Nevada, he tried to go through a safe, but the boys say he made a failure in lowering and claim to be a "man" or woman, and the first to lend them a helping hand in their darkest hour, provided they have fallen through misfortune, but, when man and wife are so intent and persistent in carrying out their confidence games, then I consider them dangerous characters, and almost doubt that they are human beings, but they are simply human forms. Before Oliver C. Obey married the aforesaid Pros. she lived in Cincinnati, and her name was Mary Rust, but her mother has since married a man by the name of Hartwell, but Mary says that Mr. H. don't live with her mother; but Mary lives with her mother, at No. 701 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo., and I would advise the authorities of St. Louis to call on Mrs. Obey and collect her license, and see that her name and occupation goes down on the social evil records. Come, Mary, have a little respect for the City Government under which you live; walk up and pay your license, and then, if you don't get caught in too many confidence schemes, you are all safe. C. L. DOLSON,

Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

Friends of Dolson to whom he read the above strongly advised him not to publish it; but he was determined to give it to the world in as public a manner as possible, which he did by distributing them on the streets to acquaintances. This led Obey to take the course which resulted in the affray of last evening.

Dolson was a man about 38 years of age, tall, sinewy, and powerful, of quiet demeanor and genteel bearing, a sport by profession, and a man of strong feelings. He is said to have recently obtained a divorce from his wife, who resides in comfortable circumstances in Missouri.

Obey is a man about 35 years of age, of small stature, pleasing countenance, and of an unobtrusive and gentlemanly disposition. He was a partner at one time with Dolson in a faro bank on First South street. He talks coolly over the affair of last evening, and expresses his confidence of being acquitted for taking Dolson's life when the provocation is fully known.

From the St. Louis Democrat, July 4.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MRS. OBEY.

Yesterday a *Democrat* reporter called on Mrs. Obey at her residence, when she said: "I do not want to be interviewed on this subject. It is one in which I am too deeply interested to be garrulous. I have been preparing a card, however, in answer to an article which appeared in the *Democrat* of this morning, and if you will publish that I will be much obliged." The following is the card that she handed the reporter:

MRS. OBEY'S CARD.

To the Editor of the Democrat:

The publication of an article in the *Democrat* of this morning, under the head of a "Salt Lake Murder," renders it my duty to myself and my friends that I should repel the imputations which your publication casts upon my character. With Mr. Dolson I had very little acquaintance, and during my short visit to Salt Lake City, during the past winter, my conduct toward him was courteous and civil, nothing more. For the truth of my statements, and in vindication of my whole conduct and deportment while at Salt Lake, I appeal to all who knew me there.

Shortly before returning to St. Louis I discovered a desire on the part of Mr. Dolson to show me attentions, which I regarded out of place, and which I promptly discouraged.

Not satisfied, however, he pursued me after my return to St. Louis with several letters, and finally addressed me a *threatening* letter (ostensibly because I had refused to pay any attention to him or to his letters), stating that he would publish a *card* in regard to me, and that it should contain what he afterwards did publish on the 13th June.

Feeling annoyed beyond endurance, I sent Dolson's *threatening* letter to my husband at Salt Lake City. What soon occurred there is already well known, and I do not desire to speak of it.

My simple purpose is to repel the base falsehoods and cowardly imputations of the author of the card you have published, and to vindicate my character. If, in the administration of justice at Salt Lake City and elsewhere, it shall become necessary to inquire into my deportment in life, I shall not shrink from such inquiry, but, on the contrary, court it. MARY OBEY.

ST. LOUIS, July 3, 1872.

During the perusal of this card by the reporter, she said further: "I do not want more notoriety than, unfortunately, I have already obtained by reason of the shooting of Dolson, but I believe I am justified, even as a lady, in endeavoring, and at once, to correct any false impressions that probably have been made by the publication of Dolson's card, and its re-publication in the *Democrat*." And after that she declined to be more communicative.

OBEY VIRTUALLY ACQUITTED.

Mrs. Obey has received word from her husband that he has been liberated on $2,000 bail, which is considered by the Salt Lake people equivalent to an acquittal.

The Thompson-Bond-Shingledecker Case—Bond "Weakens."

Bond, who recently tomahawked the Rev. Mr. Thompson, in Cincinnati, all on account of the fair Shingledecker, has written the following letter to the Rev. T.:

HAMILTON COUNTY JAIL, June 30.

BROTHER THOMPSON—DEAR SIR: I was glad to receive a visit from Brothers Robinson and Curry yesterday, and was glad to hear that you was getting daily better and stronger. I pray you may soon be convalescent and in your usual health. For the last day or two my mind, I think, has been better, and my senses seem to be coming clearer. For days, weeks, and months my brain has been on fire, caused by my devotion to that wicked woman. Crazed, driven to desperation, reason had given away. I was no longer, Brother Thompson, in my right mind, or I should not have done as I did. I have, during the night past, tried to seek God's forgiveness for what I have done to Him, and the wrong to you. You can well fancy what my thoughts have been, and the miserable condition in which I am placed. Even now my head pains, and I can hardly see out of my eyes. The devil must have been busy within me and had control of me, or I would not have committed such a grievous wrong. I feel sure I can in a measure, if not wholly, make amends to you in part for what has unfortunately taken place.

I spoke to Brothers Robinson and Curry, and expressed a wish to see you, as my trial is set for Tuesday. I think it would be best if we could see each other, as I have a proposition to make to you which, I think, will be an acceptable one to you. I would prefer, if you agree with me about an interview, to see you to-morrow or Monday morning, while it is cool. Brother Curry would bring you in his buggy. You can bring a friend. If you have no objections, Brother Robinson would come with you. It would be better to let no one but ourselves or him be any the wiser of our meeting.

Without any guile toward you, and sorrow for what has passed, I must close. Be kind enough to send a line or two, or word, when you will please to call, by my nephew, the bearer of this.

Hoping that you will receive this in the spirit it is written, I remain, Brother Thompson, in the bonds of Christian love, yours truly. THOMAS L. BOND.

HIGH JINKS AMONG THE "HOODLUMS."

Hear Frost in Hot Water—A Lecturer "Put Out" by Female Roughs who Won't be Put Out—The Persuasive Pistol of the Pugnacious Pitts.

From the San Francisco Chronicle June 28.

The great speech of Mrs. J. B. Frost, of Sacramento, on Railroads, Monopoly, Goat Island, Woman Suffrage, Spiritualism, Free-Love, etc., at Platt's Hall last night, didn't amount to much as a speech, but it brought out a good deal of fun. Not more than thirty or forty people were present, and of this number at least ten were woman suffrage leaders. On the front seat sat General Pitts-Stevens, Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. Churchill, Madame Eggert, and Mrs. Olmstead, while several others of the faithful occupied seats elsewhere. The anti-suffrage party were led by ex-Assemblyman Meeker and another man with black whiskers, whose name the reporter didn't catch.

Mrs. Frost came on the stage shortly after 8. She is a large, stout woman of about 40 years. She is a tolerable speaker, but would be a much better one if she knew how to modulate her voice so as to relieve the ears of the hearers of its disagreeable monotony. She began her lecture by saying that she had learned too late to correct it, that her agent had advertised her speech as an anti-railroad speech. This was a mistake. She had such a speech to deliver, but did not design doing it then. She would, however, speak in opposition to Woman Suffrage. She was opposed to that dogma wholly and totally, and felt that it was her duty to lift her voice against it. Until recently she had believed that it was a question of no importance whatever, and that it would die out like all other isms which have, from time to time sought to be engrafted upon society. But the enormous strides made by the advocates of this principle in educating the public mind for its acceptance, convinced her that the time had come for those who opposed the pernicious doctrine to strike it down. [Great applause from the Suffragists on the front seat.] She had examined the doctrine of woman suffrage thoroughly, but had failed to find a single thread to hang a reasonable argument in favor of it. There are three grand divisions of society which are aimed at by its principles,—the home circle, the church, and the civil Government. Entering the home circle, it exercises its evil influence over women by holding up to them imaginary wrongs, and pointing out to them the inconvenience of domination to man. [Great applause from the Suffragists.]

A Voice. "Put out them Hoodlums on the front seat."

Mrs. Loomis (rising and shaking her fist). "I'd like to see you do it. I'd like to see the man that could put me out of this hall."

A Voice. "Oh, bag your head! Go on, Frosty!"

Mrs. Loomis. "You're an ungentlemanly set of fellows to insult ladies in a public hall. You show your bringing up, all of you."

Mr. Meeker. "If you don't all keep quiet, we'll put you out."

A Chorus of Suffragists. "You can't do it. We defy you to attempt it."

Mr. Meeker. "Well, now, keep quiet."

Quiet having been restored, the speaker resumed. She spoke of the evil influence the woman suffrage agitation is having upon the Church and also upon the civil government. It had been said by the leading advocates of suffrage that women want an equal chance with men in filling places of public trust. She would ask, did not women enjoy that chance now? Look at the Post-offices filled by women, the Treasury Department with its hundreds of women clerks, the other departments of Government with their thousands of female employes. She had been censured for saying that the women suffragists, as a class, belonged to the very lowest of society.

She did not believe any one present to-night could blame her for entertaining such an opinion. [Immense cheers from the Meeker cohorts, and terrible groans from the soldiers of General Pitts-Stevens.]

At this moment a black-whiskered man arose and said: "I move that the woman on the front seat keep quiet." [Cries of, "So do I." "So do I."]

Mrs. Pitts-Stevens, (rising and facing the audience). "Why have we not just as good a right to applaud a sentiment which suits us as you have to applaud one that suits you?"

Assemblyman Meeker, [a fine old mouldy-headed gentleman, with a benignant smile.] "Because, Mrs. Stevens, you are doing it to interrupt, not to applaud. You must keep quiet."

Mrs. Pitts. "But I won't."

Mr. Meeker. "But you will, or go out."

Here Mrs. Pitts became furious. She began oratorical siege upon Mr. Meeker, but was speedily put down. "I say we have a right to applaud whenever we want to," she said.

Mrs. Loomis (to Mr. Meeker). "Now why don't you subside? What right have you to applaud, I'd like to know?"

A voice. "Put out them Hoodlums on the front seat."

Mrs. Loomis (with a terrific hiss). Ah! you cowards! I'd like to see you try it! If we can't applaud we don't mean you shall, and if you do so we will, too, in spite of you."

A lady in the audience. "I am a Woman Suffragist, but I want to hear what the lady has to say. Won't the ladies please keep quiet?"

The lecturess again resumed. She wanted to know where, with one exception, women had ever ruled judiciously? Queen Victoria was the exception. If God designed woman to take the lead in political and social questions, why did He not so construct her that she would be physically qualified for the task? Why did He not so construct her that she could go to the polls; encounter all sorts of ruffians, and drink as much whiskey as the roughest one among them? No; God organized her for just the work she's doing. Man was born to rule.

Mrs. Frost then spoke of the labor question, and argued that it would be impossible to regulate it by legislation, even if women did secure the right to vote. The men could not settle their labor disputes by legislation, and she was quite sure the women could do no better. She also drew a parallel between the women of Europe and America, and showed that the latter were a thousand times better off than the former, who in many countries were harnessed to carts and made to drag them about.

Mrs. Loomis. "I've seen that sight in New York!" [Cries of "Silence. Let that Hoodlum shut up!"]

Mrs. Loomis (shaking her fist.) "I won't shut up, and you're a pack of cowards to call me a Hoodlum."

Mrs. Frost resumed by pointing out the class of people who had formed the Convention in New York which nominated Mrs. Woodhull for the Presidency, describing them as Free-lovers, etc. She said: in New York there are 26,000 fallen women; in St. Louis, 16,000. How many there were in San Francisco she did not know.

Mrs. Loomis. "Go ask the men here. They can tell you all about it." [Cries of "Oh! oh! Put her out!"] Mrs. Frost thought it was a higher duty to save these poor creatures and to stop recruiting in their ranks than to be shrieking for the ballot.

Mrs. Frost brought her lecture to a close by saying that to-night she would again lecture in the same place on the results of the recent Women's Convention.

The lecture was no sooner concluded than Mrs. Stevens made for Assemblyman Meeker.

"Mr. Meeker," she said, "you insulted me in a public hall, and I demand the satisfaction usual among gentlemen."

Mr. Meeker jammed his hat on his head and said he would see about it. Mrs. Stevens, he thought, had insulted the audience by interrupting the speaker, and he only wanted her to stop it.

Mrs. Stevens. "But, sir, I want an apology."

Mr. Meeker laughed.

Mrs. Stevens (putting her hand in her pocket). "Will you apologize?"

Mr. Meeker. "Of course not."

Mrs. Stevens. "Then I'll send my husband after you—"

Mr. Meeker laughed. Mrs. Stevens then pulled a small Derringer from her pocket (one Mrs. Churchill handed her when the row first began), and held it directly in a line with Mr. Meeker's breast. Quick as a flash one of the reporters seized it and made Mrs. Stevens put it back in her pocket. She did so, and the Suffragists then left the hall.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, June 28.

CARD FROM MRS. PITTS-STEVENS.

I have been most unjustly accused by the press. I never pointed a pistol at Assemblyman Meeker, or any other person, in my life. Being a member of the Peace Society, I am totally opposed to the use of firearms.

I am forced to defend myself from this most unfortunate statement, and believe I am persecuted by opponents of the women suffrage cause; therefore, I request the press throughout the Pacific coast to publish this statement.

EMILY PITTS-STEVENS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26, 1872.

CARD FROM MRS. LOOMIS.

Editor Chronicle.

In your report of the Anti-Suffrage and Anti-Land Grab Lecture last evening, at Platt's Hall, there were some inaccuracies which I must ask you to correct. Your reporter states that "Mrs. Loomis shook her fists at Mr. Meeker and other persons composing the Hoodlum element there assembled." As I am a member of the Peace Society, I do not believe in that way of settling differences. Probably after one more withering frost, Mr. Meeker will be meeker still. I simply pointed my finger at those persons engaged in the attempt to tyrannize over us and cause a disturbance. I wish it distinctly understood, once for all, that I gladly accord to every individual the right to entertain and applaud such sentiments as best please them, and demand for myself the same right, and to be respected in that right. As to the statement that Mrs. Pitts Stevens drew a pistol, I must say that I was with her all the time, and saw nothing of it. I think it a pure invention of the enemy.

Respectfully, M. O. LOOMIS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.

—Of the 2,123 newspapers published in the United States, 340, or more than one seventh, belong to Iowa.

THE SEA LIONS OF ALASKA.

Methods of Hunting and Capturing the Animal—Observations at Seal Rocks, San Francisco.

Captain Bryant, in a paper contributed to the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard College, gives some interesting facts concerning the sea lion:

The sea lion visits St. Paul Island in considerable numbers to rear its young. It is one of the largest of the seal family, the male frequently measuring thirteen feet in length, and weighing from fifteen to eighteen hundred pounds. Its habits are the same as those of the fur seal. When roused to anger it has a very marked resemblance, through the form of its head and neck, to the animal from which it is named, and its voice, when roaring, can be heard to a great distance. Its body is thickly covered with fine, short, brown hair, without any fur. Its skin is of considerable value as an article of commerce in the Territory, it being used in making all kinds of boats, from a one-man canoe to a lighter of twenty tons' burden. The natives of all the Aleutian Islands, and of the coast as far east as Sitka, besides those of many ports on the mainland to the north, rely on this island for a supply of the skins of this animal. The rookery is on the northwest end of the island, and the animals have to be driven ten or eleven miles to the village to bring their skins to the drying-frames. It sometimes requires five days to make the journey, as at frequent intervals they have to be allowed to rest. It is a somewhat dangerous animal, and the men frequently get seriously hurt by it in driving and killing it. They are driven together in the same manner as the fur seals are; and while impeding each other by treading upon each other's flippers, the small ones are killed with lances, but the larger ones have to be shot.

This animal is the most completely consumed of any on the island. Their flesh is preferred to that of the seal for drying for winter use. After the skins are taken off, they are spread in piles of twenty-five each, with the flesh side down, and left to heat until the hair is loosened; it is then scraped off, and the skins are stretched on frames to dry. The blubber is removed from the carcass for fuel or oil, and the flesh is cut in strings and dried for winter use. The linings of their throats are saved and tanned for making the legs of boots and shoes, and the skin of the flippers is used for the soles. Their stomachs are turned and dried, and are used to put the oil in when boiled out. The intestines are dressed and sewed together into water-proof frocks, which are worn while hunting and fishing in the boats. The sinews of the back are dried and stripped to make the thread with which to sew together the intestines, and to fasten the skins to the canoe-frames.

Mr. Theodore Lyman thus describes the movements of these animals on land, his observations having been made at the "Seal Rocks," near San Francisco:

"These rocks are beset with hundreds of these animals—some still, some moving, some on the land, and some in the water. As they approach to effect a landing, the head only appears decidedly above water. This is their familiar element, and they swim with great speed and ease, quite unmindful of the heavy surf and of the breakers on the ledges. In landing, they are apt to take advantage of a heavy wave, which helps them to get the forward flippers on *terra firma*. As the wave retreats, they begin to struggle up the steep rocks, twisting the body from side to side, with a clumsy womanlike motion, and thus alternately work their flippers into positions where they may force the body a little onward. At such times they have a general appearance of sprawling over the ground. It is quite astonishing to see how they will go up surfaces having even a greater inclination than forty-five degrees, and where a man would have to creep with much exertion. When the surface is nearly horizontal, they go faster, and often proceed by gathering their hind-quarters under them, raising themselves on the edges of their fore limbs, and then giving themselves a push, whereby they make a sort of tumble forward. In their forward path they are accompanied by the loud barking of all the seals they pass; and these cries may be heard a great distance. Having arrived at a good basking-place, they stretch themselves out in various attitudes—often on the side, sometimes nearly on the back, but commonly on the belly, with the flippers somewhat extended. They seem much oppressed with their own weight (which is usually supported by the water), and it seemed an exertion for them even to raise the head, though it is often kept up for a long time. They play among themselves continually by rolling on each other and feigning to bite. Often, too, they will amuse themselves by pushing off those that are trying to land. All this is done in a very cumbrous manner, and is accompanied by incessant barking. As they issue from the water their fur is dark and shining, but as it dries it becomes of a yellowish brown. Then they appear to feel either too dry or too hot, for they move to the nearest point from which they may tumble into the sea. I saw many roll off a ledge at least twenty feet high, and fall, like so many brown sacks, into the water, dashing up showers of spray."

The sea lions move on land only about two miles a day; the fur seal can be driven a mile and a half per hour.

THE PAINTER AND THE MILLIONAIRE.

Baron James de Rothschild was anxious to be put on canvas by Vernet. A picture of Vernet's, he reflected, was an investment as well as a joy forever. It might, some years hence, fetch a very high price, and was, therefore, worth securing, even at a small sacrifice. Vernet, however, he knew, was not a man to make two prices, and his only chance was cleverly to cajole him into naming a low figure the first time. Vernet at once saw the game of his wily customer; he looked him in the face, and at one glance took him in from head to foot, estimated the length of his pocket, and at the same time the measure of his meanness. He then said, in a resolute tone:

"M. le Baron, my price for a full-length portrait of you would be 10,000 francs."

"Ten thousand francs! My dear Vernet, would you ruin me? I can't give that sum for a mere portrait."

Vernet shrugged his shoulders. "That is just as you please; there is no necessity to put yourself to the expense, and it seems to be a very foolish way of spending your money but that is not my affair. I wish you good morning."

M le Baron stood bewildered; he wanted the portrait, but he could not make up his mind to part with so great a sum; he went home a sadder, but not, perhaps, a wiser man. He resolved to shake off all thought of this extravagant indulgence, but it would come back upon him; have it he must, and in less than a week he was in the painter's studio.

"Well, M Vernet," he began, "have you thought over the matter we were talking about the other day?"

"No, upon my word, I haven't indeed," said the painter, without suspending his occupation; "I have been very busy, and as it was a settled matter when you left, there was no object of thinking of it again. We have had a pleasant change in the weather, M le Baron, since I saw you," added, he after a pause.

Rothschild could scarcely conceal his vexation, and felt more desirous than ever to possess he object of his longings.

"Now, M Vernet, I am still open to arrange for that picture, and I come to-day to offer 5,000 francs for it; but mind, not one centime more. When shall I give you the first sitting?"

"Oh, my dear sir, don't mention it again, pray. I had the honor to name to you my conditions. You must be good enough to accept them as final. Good morning, M. R." and he politely conducted his visitor to the door, palet in hand.

"Confound the fellow's impudence," exclaimed the disappointed millionaire, finding himself alone on the landing. "Why, hang him, he's as obstinate as a mule. I shan't manage him after all." And he went away puzzled and mortified.

Another and another haggling interview took place, but always with the same niggardly policy on the part of the banker, and the same cool indifference on the part of the painter. A long interval of hesitation followed, when Baron R., having screwed himself up to the required pitch, and resolved to have his portrait, even at the startling sum demanded, again presented himself in the painting room.

"M Vernet!" he exclaimed, "you have gained your point; I give in—paint me at your own price!"

"Paint you!" exclaimed Vernet, with well feigned surprise; "What again?"

"Again! What do you mean?"

"Why, I have painted your portrait, ever so long ago; all the time you were sitting huxtering there, I was taking your portrait, and as you are so poor I will make you the compliment of it; you are painted without any charge."

"Generous man!" exclaimed the modern Shylock; "I accept; where is the magic canvas that I may admire it?"

"You will find it in the *Prise de la Smala*, now at Versailles: it has just been removed from my studio into its place."

Rothschild hastened to Versaille; he rushed into the midst of the admiring crowd congregated before the production of the great artist; he searched the surface with palpitating heart; but imagine his dismay; in one corner of the grand picture he saw himself represented in the figure of a Jew running away with a casket! He hurried back to Paris, and after reproaching Vernet with the severity of his pleasantry, begged him, on any terms, to paint it out.

"I consent," said Vernet, "but on this condition. I asked you 10,000 francs to paint your portrait, and you could well afford to give it me; but you bargained with genius, though you expected and would have recieved its unlimited exertions; I now demand 20,000 francs to efface it, and, if you refuse, it remains there as a reminiscence of this little joke."

Vernet was inexorable. Rothschild could never bring himself to draw up so large a check, even to undraw such a picture, and he went out of the world leaving behind him the equivocal memento.

Counting Under Difficulties.

The Poughkeepsie *Press* tells this story about one of the brakemen on the Hudson River Railroad. It appears he visits a young lady in that village and while fixing himself the other morning for his customary call, his aunt, with whom he lives, warned him that there was sickness in the family, and hinted that it might prove to be small-pox. He only laughed at what he regarded as a joke of the old lady's, however, and told her she could not come that on him. On he went, arriving at his destination just in time to see a physician leaving the house. Walking in, he was soon busily engaged in conversation with his sweetheart. In five minutes from that time the house was quarantined and ingress or egress positively forbidden. He was a prisoner. The next day he called to a passing friend from an upper window, informing him that as yet he had not taken the disease, but knew not how soon his time would come. We have not heard whether his love held out under such a trying ordeal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A few days ago some hands at work on the plantation of Mrs. E. S. Thompson, three miles from Jefferson, Alabama, killed a "bull" snake measuring upward of 17 feet in length.

—The fire brigade in Naples is composed of 150 members, with a salary of 40 cents a day. In the schools the female teachers are paid from 800 to 1,200 francs a year, and the male from 900 to 1,200.

—About a week ago, a widow woman named Goens, was passing Newton Moore's house, seven or eight miles west of Walnut Hill, when she was attacked by a pack of dogs and literally torn to pieces. She lived but a few hours, when death relieved her mangled form of its excruciating pain.—*Pocahontas (Ark.) Courier.*

—We beg leave to present our best respects to Miss Rosa Moses, who was graduated at the Hebrew Institute, in New Orleans, last week, and who chose for the subject of her commencement oration, "The Cook of the Period." This is what we call sensible, especially in a young ladies' seminary. There is a great deal of discussion about the propriety of teaching young women Greek, Latin, and Mathematics; but we do not hear much about the necessity of teaching them the science of cookery. For this reason mainly does dyspepsia oppress this otherwise happy land to which Heaven has given such an infinite variety of food, and somebody else all kinds of cooks except good ones.—*New York Tribune.*

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To commence at 2½ and 7½ o'clock, afternoon and evening.

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In consideration of the citizens of Chicago having tendered Mr. DAN BRYANT a Grand Complimentary Benefit, Mr. Gardner has tendered the free use of the Academy of Music for the occasion, and Mr. B. T. Campbell the use of his great American Drama, THROUGH FIRE, and the members of the Academy Company have also kindly given their united services, and the programme will therefore consist of a

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DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing between James Farson, D. S. White and R. B. Farson, under the firm name of FARSON, WHITE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of said firm will be settled by the firm of James Farson & Son. JAMES FARSON, D. S. WHITE, R. B. FARSON.

The business of Farson, White & Co. will be continued as heretofore by James Farson and R. B. Farson, under the firm name of James Farson & Son.

JAMES FARSON, R. B. FARSON.

Chicago, July 3, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership under the style and name of Hanchett & Co., formed April 22, 1872, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. G. A. Hadfield assumes all liabilities and assets of the firm.

C. H. HANCHETT, G. A. HADFIELD.

Chicago, July 3, 1872.

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Proposals for Dimension Stone

Required in the Construction of the New Government Buildings at Chicago, Ill.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering on the site of the proposed new United States Government building at Chicago, Illinois, all of the Dimension Stone required in its construction. The species of stone from which a selection will be made will be confined to Granites, Marbles, or Sand-stones, and the qualities especially insisted upon will be uniformity of color and texture, and durability, and the capacity for working under the chisel or hammer. Samples of stone 12x12x12 inches, showing on each face a different kind of cutting and on the sixth the natural fracture of the stone, must be submitted in all cases.

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The stone will be ordered on a schedule of net sizes in order that the contractor may make proper allowance for cutting in the quarrying, and on this schedule payment shall be made.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of the stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished. A certificate from the Recorder of the county in which the quarry is situated, that the bidder is the owner or lessee of the quarry, must accompany each bid.

All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or Collector of Customs at Chicago, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract, the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the government to take full possession of the quarry, and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for Dimension Stone," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 9,000 cubic yards, more or less, Granite, Limestone, or other hard, durable stone, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.

Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the Superintendent by measuring accurately and weighing the same.

All bids must be made on the printed form to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him.

All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.

The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed, "Proposal for concrete stone, new Government buildings, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

Office of the International Navigation Company,

Proprietors of the Red Star (Antwerp) Line, Philadelphia, July 3, 1872.

Specifications, estimates, plans, and proposals are invited for an elevator, to be constructed at Philadelphia during the present season. The following will be some of its principal features: It will be founded on piles, will be of timber, with slate roof and outside fire walls of brick. It must store 400,000 bushels and be capable of discharging from cars 5,000 bushels per hour and into three vessels at once. It will be built near the end of a pier, 250 feet wide, so that vessels can receive grain from its front and also from both its flanks. It is proposed to make it 160 feet in length, measured across the pier. It must be provided with engine and boiler and all appliances, and must be arranged for a future increase of capacity. The company reserve the right to reject any and all bids. For further information address

JAMES A. WRIGHT, President, 115 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

INSTRUCTION.

NATIONAL NORMAL MUSICAL INSTITUTE, CHICAGO UNIVERSITY,

From July 10 to August 15.

CARL ZERRAHN, Chorus Conductor. ROBERT GOLDBECK, Piano Recitals and instruction. George F. Root, James Gill, P. P. Bliss, O. Blackman, E. E. Whittemore, Fred W. Root and Louis Falk in other departments. A rare opportunity for singers, players and listeners. Particulars at GEO. F. ROOT & SONS', 750 Wabash-av.

DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agencies.
E. H. CHANDLER & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for all Chicago daily papers at lowest rates; also for any newspaper or periodical in the U. S. and foreign countries, and receive cards for this Directory, 124 South Clark-st.
COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West, receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. Office, 446 Wabash-av.
LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 126 Fifth-av., near Madison.
American Horse Shoer.
G. DUNNING, 74 Pacific-av., east side Mich. S. Depot.
Architects.
HENRY L. GAY, 13 and 34 Central Block.
A. L. ROBB, 274 Wabash-av., late of Robb & Ackerman.
W. L. B. JENNEY, 79 Dearborn-st.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
P. M. ALMINI & CO., No 344 State-st.
Banks.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 84 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 83 West Washington-st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 23 West Randolph-st.
E. B. PRESTON (Art. Hoyt's Belting), 28 S. Canal-st.
Billiards (Phelan & Collender Tables).
STEPHANI, MONHEIMER & HART, 619 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and
Job Printers.
BLISS & SNOW, 65 South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 13 W. Randolph.
STYLES & FOWLER, S. W. cor. Wash. and Green.
F. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 South Canal-st.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 5 and 7 East Randolph-st.
JOHN R. SMALL & CO., 27 S. Canal & 399 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 405 Wabash-av.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 136 State-st.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
P. KELLER, 417 Wabash av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale.)
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 209 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 264 & 266 Madison, cor. Market.
THOS. FEAREY & SONS, 234 Mich. av., cor. Harrison.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 23 Randolph-st.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 228 and 230 Wabash-av.
NORTH BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 E. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, 223 Mich. av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 226 East Washington-st.
Z. B. TAYLOR, 88 Market, Room 10, Central Block.
Building Paper.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 West Lake-st.
Builders in Iron.
CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 77 Dearborn-st.
Brushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 167 East Madison-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
H. J. EDWARDS, 277 and 279 Michigan-av.
Cement.
TANSILL & CO., 47 River-st. Send for terms to Agents.
Cloaks, Suits, and Trimmings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Mich.-av. cor Jackson-st.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 567 Wabash av.
Clothing (Retail).
P. M. PLATT, 359 State st., cor Harrison.
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twine, and Duck.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market-st.
Confectionery (Wholesale.)
M. E. PAGE & CO., 55 S. Green-st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
ABRAM, FRENCH & CO., 337 Wabash-av.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
J. C. HALL & CO. (Manf. Agents), 5 North Canal.
JOHNSON & ABBEY 144 and 146 Michigan av.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.
Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).
CAMPION, SAFFORD & CO., 236 State-st.
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 380 Wabash-av.
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
Dentist.
E. HONSINGER, office and residence 290 Park av.
E. NOYES, 179 West Washington-st., cor. Halsted.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 13th.
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan av.
Druggists' Sundries.
BLISS & TORREY, 26 Market st.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 E. Madison-st.
Furniture.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301, 303 and 305 Michigan av.
Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich. av. (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO. 296 to 306 Wabash av.
Grocers (Wholesale).
ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 286 Michigan-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 16 and 18 Peck court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 126 Michigan av.
R. P. OBER & CO., 10 Wabash-av.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 28 South Canal st.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
WELLS FAULKNER, 165 Michigan-av.
WILLARD, BACON & CO., 6 and 8 Wabash-av.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
F. J. ABBEY & CO., 51 West Washington st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 22 West Madison st.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 253 W. Madison st.
Hardware (Wholesale.)
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 87 West Lake.
E. HAMILTON HUNT, (Builders'), 75 Lake-st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 51 W. Lake st., cor. Clinton.
TABBERT, ALLING & CO., 223 and 227 State st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 261 and 263 State st.
PARKMAN, ANDREWS & CO., 143 State-st.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
AMES, SHERMAN & CO., 56 and 58 Wabash-av.
GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY, 227 & 229 Wabash-av.
Insurance (Fire).
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 45 S. Canal-st.
Insurance (Life).
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL, Market-st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 23 South Canal-st.
Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., cor. Randolph.
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
WM. B. CLAPP & CO., 63 West Washington.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 203 West Madison st.
C. P. HAZELTON & CO., 270 W. Madison st.
C. D. PEACOCK, 20 West Madison st.
W. M. MAYO, 152 Twenty-second st., and 155 W. Madison-st.
N. MATSON & CO., 451 Wabash-av.
A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash av. and 42 W. Madison.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 462 State and 21 West Madison-st.
C. D. PEACOCK, 462 State and 21 West Madison-st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 946 State, & 289 W. Madison.
STARK & ALLEN, 137 and 139 State st.
Lawyers.
DENT & BLACK, 131 LaSalle-st., Room 21.
Law Booksellers.
E. B. MYERS, 303 Wabash av.
Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead Manufacturers.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.
Leather, Tanners' Oils and Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SONS 52 South Canal st.
Lithographers.
CHAS. SHOBER & CO., 73 West Washington-st.
Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale and Retail).
C. HOLTON & CO., 61 and 63 North Wells-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS & CO., 227 and 229 Wabash av.
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
WESTERN RURAL (H. N. F. Lewis), 407 W. Madison.
Oakum Manufacturer and Dealer in Cordage.
JOHN DAVIDSON, west end of Lake-st. bridge.
Oils, Napther, Gasoline, (Wholesale).
KENLY & JENKINS, 278 South Water st.
Paints.
ENAMEL PAINT (Holden, Tascott & Co.), 241 E. Mad.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 28 and 30 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 Wabash & 71 W. Wash.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington st.
W. C. CLARKE, 67 West Washington-st.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 West Lake-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 80 and 82 W. Randolph.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 & 14 LaSalle st.
NORTHWESTERN PAPER CO., 57 and 59 West Lake.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 53 and 60 W. Washington.
Paper Box Manufacturer.
D. F. BARRETT & CO., 108 to 114 N. Desplaines-st.
Pawnbroker.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, 150 22d st., Room 2.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 27 West Madison-st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER & CO., 390 to 398 Wabash-av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 91 Sixteenth st.
W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash and Thirteenth.
Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 276 Wabash-av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 283 East Randolph-st.
Print Sellers.
J. GEMMELL, 32 Gold-st., near Harrison.
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 53 North Clinton st.
W. & S. DOUGLAS, 197 Lake st.
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av., near Adams.
Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil Manufacturers.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.
Real Estate and Loans.
SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash av.
Roofing Materials.
POWELL, GETCHELL & CO., 170 East Monroe-st.
S. B. MUNSON, JR., & CO. (Iron Roof), 27 N. Canal.
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph st.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KINZLE, 446 State-st.
S. H. HARRIS, manufacturing, 62 South Canal-st.
HERRING & CO., 46 State s. and 14th & Indiana-av.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, Mich-av opTrem
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 21 and 23 N. Clinton st.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 153 South Halsted-st.
GROVER & BAKER, 96 W. Randolph, cor Jefferson.
WHEELER & WILSON, 333 W. Mad. & 960 Wabash.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 578 Wabash av.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
SELDING BROS. & CO., 198 East Madison-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
DUNHAM & HOIT, 245 South Water st.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 214 and 216 South Water st.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 236 to 250 S. Water st.
FURINGTON & SCRANTON, 234 S. Water st.
Shot (Drop and Buck) Manufacturers.
CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO., 70 North Clinton-st.
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 141 State-st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANF'G CO., 59 and 61 So. Canal-st.
M. TERHUNE, 46 State-st.
Stencil Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DeBARRY, 240 E. Madison.
Stoves (Wholesale).
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light House.
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 242 E. Lake.
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 146 West Madison-st.
Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.
BLISS & BROWN, 48 South Canal-st.
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 218 West Lake-st.
Teas, and Jewellers' Findings.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal st.
Transportation.
G. W. DESPATCH, cor. Dearborn and Washington.
Trunk Manufacturers.
CHAS. T. WILT, 144 State-st. and 385 Wabash-av.
VOGLER & GEUDTNER, 288 Mich.-av., nr. Congress.
Undertaker.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 138 West Madison-st.
C. H. JORDAN, 111 Clark, near Court House.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS., 242 East Madison-st.
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
SAM'L MYERS & CO., 26 and 273 East Madison-st.
Wire Cloth and Wire Goods.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 E. Randolph-st.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 10 N. Jefferson.

PROVIDENCE WRINGER.

PROVIDENCE WRINGER, NEW 1872.

MOULTON ROLLS, Most Durable.

DOUBLE SPIRAL COGS, Easiest Working.

CURVED CLAMP, Holds Firmest.

METAL JOURNAL CASINGS.

NO WEAR OUT.

PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY,

11 Warren-st., N. Y., and Providence, R. I.

IRON WORKS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO., ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS, CINCINNATI, O., MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

...ARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 5.

...the dull season of the year in ... Money accumulates in the banks ... principal cities. It is plethoric in ... and, though there is compara... commercial demand in our local ... is still abundant enough to make ...s desirous of taking all the good ...ffered.

...nge was in demand between banks but there was not much advance in ... Sales were made between banks at 75c per $1,000 discount, though this ...low the market, and in the latter part ...day it could not have been bought ...han 50c to 25c per $1,000 discount.

...ULENT CHANGES IN THE REVENUE LAW.

...now pretty well understood that the ...y and spirit tax, as provided in the ...ax and Tariff bill, was fraudulently ..., so as to go into effect August 1, in... July 1. It will be remembered that ...persons who had watched the progress ... Tariff bill through Congress, and sup... they knew exactly what it provided, ...ry much confused when they found ... bill, as signed by the President, ...d a different date in respect to the tax ...key from that provided in the bill ...by Congress. The only explanation is ...the interim between the passage of ... and its signature by the Presi... was altered by some persons ...own benefit. But, in addition to ...ccessful attempt at alteration, the ...on Chronicle makes the following ...s in regard to other attempts that

"It was well known here two ...go that certain alterations of the ..., in the event of expected Congres...tion, were contemplated by means ...st lobbyists, and in three instances, ... bill had passed both branches of ... and before it had been signed by ...dent, attempts to carry out these ... were made. The section changing ...co tax from 16 and 32 cents a pound, ...ate, to a uniform rate of 20 cents a ...was altered in the most shameful ...ring manner, the provision making ...s uniform at 20 cents being stricken ..., the old differential rate of 16 and 32 ...continued. This would have been ... millions of dollars to some fine-cut ...facturers.

...ppily, however, the attempt to tamper ...he law was discovered and frustrated. ...e rested on one or two men familiar ...gressional spectacles, but it seems, ...ert was made to bring them to an ...st.

...e next discovered attempt to tamper ...he tariff was on the question of bond...rehouses. It will be recollected that ...me for keeping spirits in export bond ...duced by Congress from twelve to six ...s; but here again forgery was com...d, and before the bill went to the Pres... for his signature, the provision in ...on had been altered back to twelve ...s. In this case also millions of money ... have inured to a certain clique, but ... case also, watchful eyes intervened, ...fore the bill was sent to the President ...ttempt at tampering was discovered ...strated.

...se are in brief the startling disclosures ...at the Internal Revenue Bureau."

RAILROAD PROGRESS IN 1871.

...w days ago we mentioned the fact that ...rthcoming volume of *Poor's Railway* ... shows that the total number of miles ...way constructed in the United States ...was 7,453, or the greatest increase of ... ever made in any one year. Some ...r figures, however, from this impor...ork will give a comprehensive idea of ...gress and present status of railroad ...g in this country. At the close of ... total length of railroads in the Uni...tes was 60,383 miles, a distance about ... two and a half times around the en...be. More miles of railway were built ...ois and Iowa than in any other sim...s in the United States, but still in ...ring miles of railroad to square miles ...ritory, even these States are far behind ...husetts which is perfectly gridironed ...railroads, and has a mile of road to ...86 square miles of territory. A simi...io would give to the States of New ... Pennsylvania 10,000 miles of line ...ly, and to Illinois 11,000 miles, or ... an twice its present mileage. ...land and Delaware, Tennessee and ...ppi, not a mile of track was laid in ... Virginia only nineteen, and in North ...a only fifteen miles, while Michigan ...6, Missouri 508, and Illinois 902 miles ... the year.

...cost of railroads in this country will ...t $50,000 per mile—the total for the ...miles being in round numbers $3,000,-... The cost of the mileage constructed ...t year, at $50,000 per mile, was $225,-... At least $50,000,000 more were ex...in new works and equipments on old ... making a total expenditure the past ...f $375,000,000.

...apprehend, however, that the year ...ll not show so large an increase of the ...of railroads in the United States as ...ne indication of this is from the ... trade reports, which show a falling ...he export of rails from that country ... United States this spring as com... to last. The export of iron ...rom Great Britain during May ... the United States was 40,840 ... against 64,444 tons in May, ...and for the five months of this year to ... 221,083 tons, against 199,865 tons in ...ime in 1871. The entire export of ...r the first five months of the year ...to 366,878 tons, against 373,139 tons ...sponding time last year, and 437,235 ... year before. An approximate notion ...railroads increase the value of lands ... derived from the facts that the cost ...sporting Indian corn and wheat over ... highways will equal 20 cents per ...mile. At such a rate the former will ...nsportation only 125 miles to market, ...ts value is equal to 75 cents per bu; ... latter only 250 miles, ...s value is only $1.50 per bu. ...ch highways only, our most ... cereals will have no commercial ...side circles having radii of 125 and ...respectively. Upon a railroad the ...tation equals 1½ cents per ton per ...With such a work, consequently, the ...thin which corn and wheat, at the ...ned, will have a marketable value ...drawn upon radii of 1,600 and 3,200 ...pectively. The area of a circle with ...of 125 miles is 49,087 square miles; ... circle drawn upon a radius of 1,600 ... about 160 times greater, ...42,406 miles. Such a differ...rmous as it is, only measures the ...he new agencies employed in trans...n, and the results achieved compared ...old.

...AL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

...Lunt, Preston & Kean furnish quo...or Government bonds and local se...as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
...6s of '81	116½	117
...	114⅜	114⅞
...	114⅜	114⅞
...	114⅜	114⅞
...	115½	115⅞
...Jan. and July	113⅞	114⅛
...Jan. and July	114⅛	114⅜
...Jan. and July	114⅛	114⅜
...	112⅝	...
...w issue)	113⅜	...
...ency 6s	114⅜	114⅜
...Pac. gold 7-30s	...	100 and int.
...ity 7s	...	100 and int.
...ity 7s	...	100 and int.
...and Town 10s	95@98	

REAL ESTATE.

...ents Filed for Record Friday, July 5.

CITY PROPERTY.

...st, between Oakland av and Laflin st, ... to alley, dated June 15; consideration, ...

...0 31 and 88 to 90 in Diller's Block 40, ...39, 14, dated June 24; consideration, ...

...mises No. 73 Sampson st, dated June 21; ...ation, $1,900.

...st, between Ashland av and Laflin st, ...to alley, dated June 18; consideration...

...and 26 in Givins and Gilbert's, south, ...of e½, e½, s w¼, Section 14, 39, 13, dated ...onsideration, $800.

..., near Vedder st, w f, 23x113 ft, dated ...sideration, $1,700.

...urt, 146 ft s of West Twenty-second st, ...ft, dated June 24; consideration, $700.

...xth st, between Stewart av and Bud-..., 28 ft to alley, dated July 1; consid-...

...at, near Twenty-seventh st, w f, 25 ft ...dated June 21; consideration, $2,500.

...and 38, in Block 11, and Lots 29 to 32, in ... of n w ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated March ...ation, $8,800.

...Block 3 of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, ..., dated June 20; consideration, $850.

..., between Emily and Jane sts, e f, 25 ...dated June 26; consideration, $1,000.

...65 ft n of Tyler st, w f, 20x125 ft, ...26; consideration, $3,750.

...th st, se cor. of Butler st, n f, 25x ...June 25; consideration, $1,200.

...n, 311 ft n of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 25x ...March 5; consideration, $10,000.

...ove, dated June 25; consideration ...

...176 ft e of Lincoln st, s f, 25x125 ft, ...; consideration, $725.

...ft e of Lincoln st, s f, 25x125 ft, ...; consideration, $800.

...ft e of Lincoln st, s f, 25x125 ft, ...; consideration, $800.

...ft e of Lincoln st, s f, 25x125 ft, ...; consideration, $725.

..., between Thirty first and Wrong sts, ...alley, dated April 17; consideration, ...

...the above, dated April 17; con-...

..., near Thirty-eighth st, w f, 24 ft to ...June 28; consideration, $600.

...Block 25, of s e ¼ Section 17, 39, 14, ...; consideration, $1,440.

...of Jackson st, 27x132 ft, dated ...consideration, $2,150.

...of Cleaverville, formerly known as ...and Candle Factory, dated June ...tion, $66,000.

...OUTSIDE OF CITY LIMITS.

...in Block 5, Krohe & Gardner's ...39, 13, dated July 2; consid-...

...NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

...of s ½ of w ½ of Section 9, 38, ...consideration, $12,000.

...4, of Wallace's w ½ s e ¼ ... dated May 21; consideration, ...

...Gray & Rankin's s 27 acres of s w ¼ of s w ¼ Section 15, 38, 14, dated June 3; consideration, $7,000.

Lots 1 and 2 of Brown's lots 4 and 5, of Block 38, Section 15, 38, 14, dated July 2; consideration, $600.

Lots 21 and 22, in Block 6 of Clough & Barney's Lots 34 and 35, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated May 24; consideration, $1,600.

Lots 3 to 5, in Block 2, of Phare & Sacket's s ½ n e ¼ Sec 1, 38, 13, dated July 5; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 35, in Block 5, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated July 5; consideration, $550.

200x154 ft on Ross av, in Block 2, of Yorby's n e ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated July 1; consideration, $5,000.

26x142 ft of Lot 9, in Dobbins' n ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated June 11; consideration, $1,100.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 5.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	4,153	4,650	2,230	1,253
Wheat, bu	26,769	25,970	34,548	21,048
Corn, bu	271,475	175,707	266,669	184,751
Oats, bu	24,530	20,030	128,147	52,468
Rye, bu	1,200	3,060	22,281	377
Barley, bu	1,150	700	1,240	400
Grass seed, lbs	....	6,068	....	....
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	23,000	7,066	16,690	....
Cured meats, lbs	76,420	18,340	219,260	245,579
Beef, brls	....	....	120	59
Pork, brls	....	....	....	33
Lard, lbs	139,680	9,730	287,505	128,750
Tallow, lbs	11,870	10,480	25,600	....
Butter, lbs	70,061	54,399	....	50,210
Live hogs, No	15,100	8,603	12,663	5,681
Cattle, No	4,924	4,743	2,431	1,238
Sheep, No	716	843	....	....
Hides, lbs	36,498	86,686	64,745	54,650
Highwines, brls	100	370	669	363
Wool, lbs	211,205	469,217	66,262	331,638
Potatoes, bu	2,277	1,572	100	....
Lumber, m	4,733	3,717	2,463	2,369
Shingles, m	552	1,220	2,210	2,310
Lath, m	375	170	309	289
Salt, brls	150	5,360	783	1,494

Withdrawn from store on Wednesday for city consumption: 2,405 bu wheat; 1,857 bu corn; 504 bu oats; 884 bu rye; 284 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 99 cars wheat; 533 cars and 57,600 bu corn; 34 cars oats; 11 car barley. Total, (657 cars) 319,000 bu.

The day after the Fourth was not a very busy one in produce circles, though there was a good attendance of operators on 'Change, and the day was cool, admitting of more than ordinary exertion. There was no other feature common with a majority of the produce markets, some being steady, and others very irregular. The reported shipments of the leading articles were all in excess of the shipments; but there was not much promise to-day that this would be the case at the close of the week, as the shipping movement was dull. The grocery market was reported quiet for most goods in the list; the exceptions being coffees and sugars, both of which were in active demand and exceedingly firm. Dry goods met with only a light inquiry, neither the local nor interior demands being very considerable. The feeling developed, however, was firm, and former prices were thoroughly sustained for all staple and seasonable fabrics. Butter and cheese were quoted quiet at about former rates, the former being held with slightly increased firmness, owing to cooler weather and lighter receipts. The bagging market was quiet, with no change in values, though grain bags were decidedly firm with a tendency to higher prices. Fish fare in good request both to supply local and interior wants, and former prices were well sustained. The oil trade remains quiet with no change in prices, save for turpentine, which was quoted 1c lower. Paints, colors, and putty, were fairly active and steady. In the market for lumber at the yards, a moderate business was transacted, and a firm feeling prevailed generally. Metals and tinners' stock and iron sold to a fair extent at former figures. Nails were active upon the basis of $5.37½ rates. There are no new features to note in the markets for naval stores, potatoes, poultry, or cooperage, a light business being transacted in each. Eggs sold at 11½a12c per dozen. Wool was in meagre request, and easy. Building materials were active.

Highwines were active, and firm at the recent decline: sales being reported of 400 brls at 85c per gallon—all made just before the close of 'Change.

Lake freights were quiet, but steady at Wednesday's quotations. Some shippers held off for lower rates, but few vessels were offered, and rates were sustained. A total of 7 charters was reported, which will carry out 198,000 bu corn. Sail rates closed at 9 3-4c on wheat, 9c on corn, and 7c on oats to Buffalo; 14 1-2c on wheat, and 14c on corn to Oswego; 15c on wheat, and 14 1-2c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were firm at 24c on wheat, and 23c on corn to New York, and 24c on corn to Boston and Portland. It is understood that grain has recently been taken to Buffalo by steam at less than the above quoted sail rates. If asked to particularize we might name oats at 6c.

Provisions were quiet but firm. Mess pork was strong, especially for this month's delivery, which again advanced 25a30c per brl under an apparent fear of a corner on July. There was, however, a considerable amount of uncertainty in regard to it, and only a small proportion of the short interest were willing to buy at the advance. It was rumored that of the two principal holders of pork, one is trying to run a corner, and the other is so far acting in opposition to it as to be willing to loan his pork freely to his friends to meet the exigencies of this month; hence but little was done. Lard was scarcely mentioned, but was firmer, in sympathy with pork, for no named reason. By the bye, it was stated to-day that the recent attempt to corner the market on July lard netted to the operator a loss of between two and three hundred thousand dollars, and it was not half a corner either. If the proprietor had only got it up on a grand scale he might have managed to get rid of more money. Meats were firm, but quiet, except on hams, for which there was a continued good demand. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $13.07½a13.10; do, seller August, $12.90a13.00; do, seller September, $12.50a12.75; do, seller December, nominal. Lard, cash or seller July, $8.80; summer lard, $7.75. Dry salted meats, 4 7-8a5c for shoulders, and 6 1-2a6 5-8c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats 1-4a3-8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer shoulders at 4c; do long clear, 7c; do Stretfords, 7 1-4c. Sweet pickled hams, 11a12c for winter, and 9 1-2a10 1-4c for summer. Bacon quoted at 5 5-8a5 3-4c for shoulders; 7 1-2a7 5-8c for short ribs; 7 7-8a8c for clear; 11 1-2a13c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8 1-4a8 1-2c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month at $13.10; 1,000 brls do at $13.00; 1,000 brls do seller August, (early) at $13.10; 350 tcs lard at $8.80; 100 tcs summer do at $7.75; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams at 12c; 100 tcs do at 10c; 150 tcs do old 10c; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 4½c; 3,000 lbs bacon hams at 12c packed; 10,000 lbs do at 13½c canvased and packed.

D. W. C. Sanford, of New Orleans, gives the following as the stock of provisions in that city:

	July 1, 1872.	July 1, 1871.
Mess pork, brls	26,390	14,222
Other kinds, brls	610	628
Total pork	27,000	14,850
Lard, tierces	3,011	3,683
Lard, kegs	2,029	4,101
Bacon shoulders, casks	133	352
Bacon rough sides, casks	19	....
Bacon clear rib sides, casks	111	442
Clear sides, casks	543	481
Hams, tierces	1,053	906
Dry salted meats, packed and loose, lbs	55,000	149,000
Total bacon and dry salted meats, in lbs	1,289,500	1,779,600

We note that the receipts of pork at New Orleans during June were 10,330 brls; and of this 1,300 brls were shipped to Cincinnati to help feed the pork monopolists there, who have only about 70,000 brls in stock.

Flour was in slightly better demand, but only on telegraphic orders, chiefly for Minnesotas; there were a few local buyers present, but they generally bid lower prices than holders were willing to accept. Prices were nominally unchanged. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras, on private terms; 100 brls spring extras, $8.50; 150 brls do at $7.75; 300 brls do at 7.50; 100 brls do at $7.40; 100 brls do at $7.00; 50 brls do at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6.50; 25 brls do at $5.25; 100 brls do at $5.00; 200 brls do on private terms; 50 brls spring superfine at $3.00. Also 10 tons bran at $13.00; 10 tons do at $12.50; and 10 tons shorts at $12.50, on track.

Wheat was moderately active, though less so than on Wednesday, and exceedingly irregular. Wheat for this month's delivery was relatively quiet, and averaged 2a2 1-2c higher, very little being offered, while for next month the market was 1-2a3-4c lower, though offerings of August wheat, on country account, were much less than heretofore. It is estimated that about one-fourth of the wheat to come here from the crop of 1872, has been already sold on our market. Liverpool was reported lower, and New York as being inactive and unsettled. These facts, with large receipts here, and fine weather, caused weakness; though for this month the market is believed by some to be virtually cornered. At the same time it should be remembered that cash wheat is not held higher than would pay to ship to the East. The fact now seems to be that cash wheat is selling nearly on its merits, and the market for next month is borne down 7a8c per bu by the certainty of a good crop, and the expectation that the proceeds of that crop will be in good supply before September comes in. Seller the month opened at $1.25, advanced to $1.28, fell back to $1.25 1-2, declined to $1.24 1-2, and closed at $1.24 3-4. Seller August sold at $1.17 1-4a1.19 1-2, closing at $1.17 1-2. Seller last half of July sold at $1.25 1-2a1.28 1-2; and seller the year at $1.08a1.11. No. 1 spring closed at $1.26; and No. 3 do at $1.12. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.28; 1,200 bu do at $1.26; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.27 5-8; 15,000 bu do at $1.27 1-2; 15,000 bu do at $1.27; 15,000 bu do at $1.26 1-2; 22,000 bu do at $1.26; 10,000 bu do at $1.25 3-4; 150,000 bu do (part seller the month) at $1.25 1-2; 5,000 bu do at $1.25 1-4; 12,400 bu do at $1.25; 5,800 bu do at $1.24 3-4; 400 bu No. 3 spring, Central, at $1.15; 400 bu by sample at $1.30. Total, 258,400 bu.

Corn was less active, and quite tame, though steady, at the inside prices of Wednesday, declining 3-4c from the closing quotations of that day. Corn was reported heavy in New York, and some of our heaviest shippers held off, claiming that they could not afford to pay 9c freight any longer. Then the advance of Wednesday was due, as reported in this column, to a simultaneous filling in on the part of three or four operators who were extensively short, and that demand did not exist to-day, whence the market fell back into the old groove of prices. Seller August was the leading deal; it opened at 42 3-4c, advanced to 43 1-8c, and closed at 42 7-8a43c. Seller the month sold at 40 7-8a41 1-4c, closing at 40 7-8a41c. Fresh receipts closed at 41 3-8c bid. Seller September sold at 43 7-8a44c. Cash sales were reported of 22,000 bu No. 2 at 41 1-2c; 46,800 bu do at 41 3-8c; 56,000 bu do at 41 1-4c; 19,000 bu do, at 41 1-8c; 110,000 bu do, at 41c; 65,000 bu do, at 40 7-8c; 400 bu yellow, at 42c; 400 bu rejected, at 37 3-4c; 2,000 bu do, at 37 5-8c; 10,000 bu do, at 37 1-2c; 1,600 bu no grade, at 36c; 1,200 bu do, at 35c. Total, 334,400 bu.

Oats were active, and strong, though averaging 1-4c lower than at the close on Wednesday. There was a better demand, but it was principally for next month's options, which opened at 27c, and advanced to 27 1-2c at the close. Cash lots were very quiet, sales being limited to a few car loads. Seller the month was also quiet at August prices. Seller September was in fair request at 27 1-2c. Cash sales were reported of 9,600 bu at 27 1-2c; 12,400 bu at 27 1-4c; 6,000 bu at 27c; 600 bu rejected at 24 1-2c. Total, 28,600 bu.

Rye was quiet, at about the same price as on Wednesday. The market opened weak, and promised about noon to be very strong, but closed steady at about 57c for No. 2. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 57c; 400 bu do at 56 3-4c; 400 bu do at 56 1-2c; 400 bu do at 56c. Total, 2,800 bu.

Barley was very quiet, the only sale reported being 400 bu by sample at 60c. No. 2 was quoted strong at 52c bid for regular, and 56c in Central; No. 3 at 43a44c. For new No. 2, seller September, 58c was bid, and holders were firm at 60c.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says:

The eastward movement of flour and grain from the West, through Buffalo, in the month of June, exhibits a decrease of 73,560 barrels flour, and an increase of 471,929 bushels of grain, including flour reduced, as compared with the same month last year; and from Jan. 1 to the 29th of June, inclusive, this year, as compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease of 239,521 barrels in the receipts of flour, and a decrease of 3,479,004 bushels of grain, estimating flour as wheat.

The following exhibit shows the amount of flour and grain shipped from Buffalo by Canal from the opening of navigation to July 1, for the last four years:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.	Brls.
Flour	11,982	17,905	8,254	20
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat	5,023,861	4,566,593	4,386,489	1,020,076
Corn	2,161,922	698,450	5,276,473	8,734,583
Oats	1,069,773	381,571	1,066,718	1,088,973
Barley	......	7,515	104,868	36,738
Rye, etc.	7,900	18,845	59,581	8,200
Peas	......	7,500	4,562	......
Total	8,263,156	5,672,544	10,898,686	10,888,500

The Department of Agriculture has issued its report for May and June. We published its remarks on wheat a few days ago. Not much is said of corn, except that planting has been late, and cut worms unusually prevalent; a full report is furnished in the July number. An increase in the area of oats is given in nearly all the States, and the condition is reported high in every Western State beyond Ohio, in the Southwestern States and in Northern New England. The acreage of winter rye is above the average in Massachusetts (102), Florida (122), Texas (105), Arkansas (109), Tennessee (101), Kentucky (102), Nebraska (117), California (115). It is full average in Connecticut, New Jersey, South Carolina, Wisconsin, and Kansas, and below average in other States.

In New England no winter barley is reported. In New York the acreage is 90, and the condition 80. Pennsylvania is 2 per cent above average in area, and 25 per cent below in condition. Maryland, with an acreage indicated by 103, reports a condition of only 55. North Carolina is 5 per cent above average in area and 1 per cent below in condition. South Carolina is average in both, and Georgia nearly so—99. Alabama, with a reduction of 3 per cent, acreage reports an improved condition of 113. Texas has cut down her area 17 per cent, but the condition is 25 per cent above average. The figures of Tennessee are 93 and 107 respectively. Kentucky is full average in condition, but 10 per cent below in area. Of the States north of the Ohio, all are below average in condition, ranging from 69 in Ohio to 99 in Wisconsin. Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin are average or above in area. West of the Mississippi, Iowa and Kansas present an increased acreage, Iowa 2 per cent above, Missouri being 80 and Kansas 96. On the Pacific coast California has increased her area 22 per cent, the condition of the crop being 2 per cent below average. Oregon is 17 per cent below average in condition, and 16 per cent below in area.

Spring barley, in condition, is full average or above in all of the New England States except Massachusetts, where it is 2 per cent below, the acreage being about average on the whole. In New York and Pennsylvania the acreage is 5 per cent and the condition from 9 to 13 per cent below average. In the Northwestern and Pacific States the condition is mostly average or above, ranging from 95 in Ohio to 113 in California. The acreage ranges from 92 in Ohio to 124 in Oregon.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, pork, corn, and oats were easier, wheat steady; all rather quiet. Sales on the call were 500 brls pork at $13.00; 1,500 brls do seller August at $13.00; 100 brls do seller the year at $12.00; 100 brls do at $12.05. 5,000 bu wheat seller last half July at $1.25½; 65,000 bu do seller August at $1.17½; 5,000 bu do seller the year at $1.08. 5,000 bu corn seller last half of July at 41 5-8c; 5,000 bu do at 41½c; 50,000 bu seller August at 42⅝c; 35,000 bu do at 42 5-8c; 50,000 bu do at 42½c; 5,000 bu do at 42 3-8c; 10,000 bu seller September at 43⅞c; 10,000 bu do at 43 5-8c. 10,000 bu oats seller August at 27 3-8c; 10,000 bu do at 27 1-4c; 25,000 bu do at 27c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller July	$12.95	13.05
Mess pork, seller August	....	13.00
Mess pork, seller September	....	12.75
Mess pork, seller December	11.50	11.75
Mess pork, seller the year	12.00	12.10
Lard, cash	8.70	....
Wheat, cash or seller July	1.24¾	1.25½
Wheat, seller last half July	1.25½	1.26
Wheat, seller August	1.17½	1.17¾
Wheat, seller the year	1.07½	1.08
Corn, cash or seller July	40⅞	41
Corn, seller last half July	41½	41⅝
Corn, seller August	42½	42⅝
Corn, seller September	43⅜	43½
Corn, seller the year	....	....
Oats, cash or seller July	27½	27⅝
Oats, seller August	27	....

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 5.

BUTTER—The butter market was more active to-day, and for the better grades a trifle firmer, as the receipts during the past few days have been light. Shippers and local buyers were operating at the annexed range of prices: Strictly choice dairy at 15@17c; fair to good grades at 12@14c; inferior to common, 7@11c.

BAGGING—Cotton seamless bags were in good request and were firmly held, while for other goods in the list the market ruled quiet and easy. No change was made in quotations, as follows: Stark, 40@40½c; Grahampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 36c; Royal River, 37c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand was active and prices ruled steady, as follows: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ⅌ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, 40.00@60.00; building brick, $8.00@10.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ⅌ brl. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7.50	$13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.00	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	9.25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	9.50	17.50
26x28 to 24x36	10.25	19.50
26x34 to 26x40	11.00	20.50
28x38 to 28x44	13.00	21.50
28x46 to 30x48	15.00	24.50
30x50 to 32x52	....	25.50
32x54 to 34x56	....	27.50
34x58 to 34x60	....	30.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	32.00

BEANS—We still quote as follows: $2.25@2.50 for fair to choice medium, and $2.50@2.75 for navy.

BROOM CORN—Trade was dull at the annexed range of prices: $40.00@50.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00; and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BERRIES—There were but few in this morning, and prices were fully up to the range of Wednesday. Sales: Strawberries—15 cases Racine at 18@20c; 20 (yesterday) at 17c. Blackberries—5 cases at 15c; 10 cases at 20c; 10 at 25c. Black Raspberries—100 bu at $4.00@4.50; 15 cases at 15c; 10 at 18c; 13 poor, at $1.00 per case. Red Raspberries—5 cases at 25c. Whortleberries—10 boxes (½ bu) at $2.75. Currants—10 bu at $2.00.

CHEESE—Under this head there was nothing new to note. There was only a light business doing, and even at the low range of prices established earlier in the week the market lacks strength. Stocks are full and in low grades there is a disposition to concede. We quote: New York factory, 11@13c; Ohio factory, 9@10c; Western factory, 9@10c.

COAL—Remains dull and firm at unchanged prices. We continue to quote: Lehigh, lump, $10.00; Lehigh, prepared, $9.00; Lackawanna, $8.00; Erie, $8.50@9.00; Brier Hill, $8.50@9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Trading in this line of goods was of the most limited character and the quotations given below are little more than nominal:

Peaches, 2 lb	$1 15@2 50
Peaches, 3 lb	3 25@3 75
Pears, 2 lb	3 25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	4 50
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2 25
Plums, blue gages	3 00
Quinces, 2 lb	3 25
Strawberries, 2 lb	2 10@2 25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2 50@2 65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2 50
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2 00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1 75@1 80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2 50@2 60
Corn, Elgin	2 25
Corn, Yarmouth	2 30
Peas, 2 lb	2 00@2 25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2 00@2 70
Succotash, 2 lb	2 75
Lobster, 2 lb	3 15
Lobster, 1 lb	2 10
Oysters, 2 lb	2 25
Oysters, 1 lb	1 25

COOPERAGE—The market was quiet but firm at Wednesday's quotations. We repeat our list: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@46c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour heading, 7@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

CHERRIES—In large supply with quite a good many left over from Wednesday. Sales were: 100 bu only fair at $2.00; 200 choice at $2.50; 20 at $3.00; 60 baskets at 65@75c; 10 cases sweet at 20c.

EGGS—Sold at a moderate extent at a range of 11½@12c per dozen, for choice packages. The supply is ample.

FISH—The fish trade was reported reasonably active, and former prices were well sustained all around. We repeat our list, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $8.25@8.50; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.25@7.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; No. 1 bay, $1.45@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.50@5.75; Georgia cod, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—Dried—Very little was doing in this department of trade, and prices underwent no visible change: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, new, 10@11c; French do, 14@14½c; raisins, $3.25@3.30; blackberries, 14½@15c; raspberries, 38@39c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@23½c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 8½@9c; do Western, 9@9½c; Michigan, 10½@11c.

GROCERIES—Aside from coffees and sugars, which were again in large demand and very firm, the grocery market ruled rather quiet. We quote:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—O G. Java, 27@29c; Java No. 2, 23@24c; choice Rio, 23½@24c; prime do, 23@23½c; good do, 22½@23c; common do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 23@24c; Costa Rica, 23½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14½c; powdered and crushed, 13½@13½c; granulated, 13@13½c; A, standard, 12½@12½c; do No. 2, 12@12½c; B, 11½@12c; extra C, 11½@11½c; C, 11½@11½c; yellow C, 10½@11c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c; fair do, 8½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 70@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14½@15c; cloves, 24@25c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8½@9½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples in very large supply, with very few that are eatable. Sales: 100 boxes fair at 30c; 300 at 35c; 150 good at 40@50c; 15 brls fair at $3.00; 40 choice at $3.50@4.00.

HAY—Remains dull and weak, without decided change in values. We quote the wholesale prices by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16.00; do, loose pressed, $13.00@15.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14.00@15.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—In this market there was a reasonable degree of activity, and prices were steady and firm as previously quoted. We repeat our list: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do, heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 60@70c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade was dull at yesterday's ruling prices. The stocks are ample. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10 @7 00	
Bar iron	5 @ 5 1-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10 @ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	5 @ 5 9-10	rates
Hoop	5 3-10 @ 6 5-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10 @ 6 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 2-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10 @ 5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian iron, No. 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron	6¼ @ 6½	rates
Norway nail rods	@ 9	rates
German plow steel	10½ @13	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @13½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10½ @12	rates

LEATHER—Dealers report a fair business doing at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ⅌ m	40@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1 00
Kip veals	90@ 1 15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 25
Collar, ⅌ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1 20@ 1 40
Calf, country	1 10@ 1 25
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	35@ 37
Rough upper, 14 to 13 lbs	33@ 36
Rough upper, damaged	32@ 33
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@ 34
"B A" sole	31@ 33

OAK.

Calf	$1 25@ 1 45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@ 1 00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	43@ 46
French calf, Jodot	65.00@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@65.00
French calf, 24 to 28 lbs	1 80@ 2 00
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1 70@ 2 20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1 35@ 2 00
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1 00@ 1 50

OILS—Turpentine was quoted "off" a little, with which exception prices ranged the same as on the preceding days of the week. We quote: Carbon, 26½c; extra winter lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 93c; do, boiled, 98c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 95c@1.00; strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 64c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Continue in good request and are firm at the quoted prices:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow White	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	10.00
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A good demand existed for the leading articles and a firm feeling prevailed. We quote.

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.00; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 48c; small, 49c; bar, 50c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 46c; braziers' over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 4½c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 19, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—Sold to a light extent at about former quotations.

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18@ 25
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	17@ 20
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	21@ 24
Marline, ⅌ lb	20@ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17@ 19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5 00@6 37½
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.50@7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	5 50@6 12½

NAILS—The movement was a large one, at previous rates: 10d to 60d, $5.37½; 8d, ⅌ keg, $5.62½; 6d, ⅌ keg, $5.87½; 4d, ⅌ keg, $6.12½; 3d, ⅌ keg, $6.87½; fine 3d, ⅌ keg, $9.12½; blue 2d, common, ⅌ keg, $8.62½; clinch, $7.62½.

POULTRY—The market was fairly active, at former quotations. Old live chickens, $4.00@4.25 per doz; spring do, $2.50@3.00.

POTATOES—The inquiry was of a moderate character, and quotations were steady as follows: New 70c@$1.00 per bu to $2.50@3.50 per brl.

SALT—Met with a good inquiry and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. We quote: Saginaw, fine $1.75; Onondaga, fine $1.75 coarse salt, $1.75; coarse Diamond C $1.85; dairy without bags, $3.75; do with bags $3.75 Ashton dairy, per bag $4.50.

SEEDS—There was a meager inquiry and prices rather favored buyers. We quote: Millet at $2.50, and Hungarian at $2.50@2.75; timothy at $2.65@2.70 for fair to good; $2.75@2.90 for prime; clover at $8.00@8.25; buckwheat at 85c@$1.00.

TEAS—There was an active movement in teas, both on local and interior account, and the market was firm at the annexed prices: Young Hyson, common to fair, 55@55c; good, 65@70c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superior to fine old Hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 75@90c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—Met with a liberal inquiry, and the annexed quotations were firmly adhered to:

CHEWING—Fine, Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@30c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black sound, 45@55c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Following are the rates now current:

Chicago to	4th Class per 100 lbs.	Flour per brl, in lots of 50 brls and upward.	Grain in bulk.	Cured meats in bulk.	Fresh beef, mutton, and pork per 100 lbs.
Boston	$.50	$1.00	....	....	....
New York	.45	.90	45	65	90
Philadelphia Harrisburg & Baltimore	.45	.90	45	58	80
Washington, D. C.	.55	1.10	....	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	.30	.60	30	35	....
Wheeling	.35	.70	35	40	....
Newark, O.	.30	.60	30	....	....
Cleveland	.22	.44	22	27	....
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	.30	.60	30	35	....
Oil City, Corry, Franklin	.30	.60	30	35	....
Akron, O.	.30	.60	30	35	....
Norfolk, Va.	.55	1.10	....	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Petersburg & Richmond	.60	1.30	....	....	....

VEGETABLES—But little in. Sales were: Tomatoes—70 boxes at $1.75; 50 at $1.40. Cabbage—90 doz poor at 25@40c; 100 good at 75@80c. Cucumbers—30 doz at 50c. Onions—10 brls at $1.50.

VEAL—Sales: 15 carcasses, good to choice, at 8@10c.

WOOD—Was steady at the following prices: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

WOOL—This staple was in meagre inquiry, and prices were easy, as follows:

Washed, fine, in good condition	53@55c
Washed, medium, in good condition	55@57c
Washed, coarse	65@67c
Unwashed, fine	35@39c
Unwashed, medium and coarse	43@44c
Tub-washed, prime condition	67@70c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@65c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 5.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,217	9,166	985
Tuesday	2,046	8,211	682
Wednesday	2,392	9,582	283
Thursday	2,542	5,518	433
Friday	694	3,690	100
Total	9,891	36,167	2,384
Same time last week	12,330	66,003	2,460
Week before last	13,947	51,061	2,721

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,443	5,592	....
Tuesday	735	6,122	773
Wednesday	1,876	7,956	....
Thursday	655	4,708	....
Friday	....	....	....
Total	4,709	24,378	773

CATTLE—The arrivals to-day were very light, reaching only 694 head; making the supply for the week up to this evening 9,891, against 12,330 last week, and 13,947 week before last. Business opened fairly active this morning, and continued so throughout. Nearly all the Eastern markets were represented in the list of buyers, and the combined demand proved sufficient to clear the pens of all grades suitable for shipment East. Prices were without important change. The encouraging character of advices from the seaboard markets, coupled with the light receipts, induced a confident feeling all around, and holders demanded, and without much difficulty obtained, full former rates. Sales were effected at $2.75@3.50 for inferior to common mixed lots, embracing cows, heifers, stags, bulls, old oxen, and rough, thin steers, at $4.00@4.75 for good to extra cows, and common to fairish steers, and at $4.75@6.50 for common to extra shipping beeves. Most of the transactions were within the range of $3.75@6.00. The market closed steadily, with only a few odd lots left over unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upward	$6.40 @6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	6.00 @6.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50 @5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00 @5.25
Medium Class—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25 @4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25 @4.25
Interior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50 @2.75

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
35	good smooth steers	1,213	$6.00
13	good smooth steers	1,176	5.75
22	choice smooth steers	1,343	6.10
34	good steers	1,288	5.07½
61	Texas cattle	1,086	3.70
19	butchers' stock	840	3.75
32	choice shipping steers	1,335	6.25
64	choice shipping steers	1,320	6.20
32	medium steers	1,177	5.60
33	good smooth steers	1,210	5.80
33	good shipping steers	1,184	6.00
24	rough fleshy steers	1,372	5.75
17	medium steers	1,164	5.75
33	Texas cattle	1,011	4.37½
16	choice steers	1,329	6.20
32	medium steers	1,193	5.50
71	corn-fed Texas	1,091	5.00
14	good smooth steers	1,130	5.80
34	Texas steers	1,301	5.25
31	good steers	1,286	5.75
34	good steers	1,290	5.87½
80	good steers	1,249	5.75
45	good steers	1,273	5.87½
16	extra steers	1,410	6.50
68	choice steers	1,188	6.00
18	good steers	1,131	5.75
31	good steers	1,322	6.00
32	good steers	1,281	5.75
34	medium steers	1,129	5.25
46	medium steers	1,190	5.62½
34	choice steers	1,270	6.25
60	choice steers	1,343	6.37½
96	choice steers	1,312	6.40
45	good steers	1,238	6.00
15	medium steers	1,265	5.50
50	choice steers	1,342	6.25
17	medium steers	1,153	5.25
129	corn fed steers	1,230	5.25

HOGS—The supply was light and the demand active; consequently a firm feeling prevailed, and sellers were able to work up prices a little, sales making at $3.80@3.85 for common; at $3.90@3.95 for medium; and at $4.00@4.10 for good to choice. All sold, and the market closed steady and firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
220	270	$3.90	110	191	$4.05	45	318	$3.90
62	171	4.00	54	180	3.95	55	238	4.10
137	369	3.86	38	222	4.00	65	174	4.10
35	240	3.85	50	276	4.00	55	235	4.00
50	221	4.00	56	218	4.05	55	227	3.90
213	268	4.00	65	219	4.05	56	244	3.90
49	220	4.00	49	302	3.85	54	270	3.85
90	245	4.00	119	202	4.00	50	270	3.85
90	216	4.00	50	234	3.90	51	287	3.85
173	214	4.00	44	285	3.90	50	254	3.85
51	266	3.87½	218	274	3.95	53	265	3.95
62	202	3.95	55	220	4.05	62	262	3.85
26	248	3.85	56	216	4.00	53	262	3.80
59	242	3.85	49	302	3.85	144	198	4.00
65	287	3.75	251	248	3.95	44	286	3.85
32	348	3.70	69	236	3.95	52	214	3.95
48	307	3.70	25	315	3.80	178	181	4.05
67	195	4.00						

SHEEP—Under this head there were no new features to note. The supply was inconsiderable, and not enough was accomplished in the way of sales to indicate any change in values.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 5.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	4,733	2,463
Shingles, m	552	2,210
Lath, pieces, m	375	309

CARGOES—The general demand was active, and prices ruled firm and nominally unchanged. A sawed shingles and laths were steady at previous figures. At the close several cargoes remained unsold.

Following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ⅌ m	3.25
Ludington, ⅌ m	3.00
Pentwater, ⅌ m	2.75
Muskegon, ⅌ m	2.25
White Lake, ⅌ m	2.75
Grand River, ⅌ m	2.25

WEST SIDE.

Horn's Pier—wood ⅌ cord	3.25
Railroad ties	.11
Two Rivers—lumber, ⅌ m	2.50
Ahnepee—wood, ⅌ cord	3.00
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.10
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.03½@.04
Ahnepee—shingles	.25
Menominee	3.25
Oconto	4.50

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	18.00@20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.00@18.00
Common strips and boards	13.00@14.00
Common mixed lumber	12.00@12.50
Joist and scantling	11.50@12.00
Shingles	2.75@3.00
Lath	3.00
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Sales were:

Cargo schr Holmes, from Manistee, 45 m ft 3-inch joist at $19.00 for 20 ft and over, and $14.25 for 18 ft; 90 m ft joist and scantling at $11.75. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr J. D. Moss, from Muskegon, 140 m ft strips and boards at $15.00; 10 m lath at $3.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Annie and Tommie, from Manistee, 180 m ft joist and scantling at $11.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Leaven, from Manistee 50 m ft timber at $15.00; 100 m ft joist and scantling at $11.75. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr W. H. Williard, from Grand Haven, 55 m ft strips (common) at $13.00; 27 m ft boards do at $12.00; 6 m ft scantling and joist at $11.50; 45 m lath at $2.75. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Magnolia, from Muskegon, 111 m ft boards and strips at $17.00; 16 m lath at $2.75. Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr St. Peter, from Grand Haven, 100 m ft strips and boards at $16.37½. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo barge M. Amunda, from Grand Haven, 185 m ft strips and boards at $17.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Gesine, from Grand Haven, 71 m ft common strips and boards at $13.50; 2 m ft joist and scantling at $11.50; 2 m pickets at $16.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Wyoming, from Grand Haven, 110,-223 ft strips, 40,115 ft boards, and 735,000 ft short lumber, all at $14.50, (mill tally). Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Clipper City, from Muskegon, 128 m ft boards and strips at $14.25; 28 m lath at $2.75. Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr Supply, from White Lake, 48 m ft inch at $11.50; 12 m lath at —. Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr Cecelia, from Manistee, 155 m ft joist and scantling at $11.75; 4 m pickets, at $10.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo scow Hill, from Manistee, 85 m ft 3 inch joist at $19.00, for 20 ft and over; $14.00 for 18 ft and less; 140 m ft joist and scantling at $11.75. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr E. M. Stanton, from Manistee, 56 m ft timber at $16.00; 23 m ft scantling and joist (short) at $11.50; 71 m feet coarse and edge boards at $11.00. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The market was active, and quotations were firm as follows:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	38.00@40.00
First and second clear siding, together	20.00@22.00
Common siding	18.00@20.00
Common flooring dressed first	35.00@37.00
Common flooring dressed second	28.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc, 16 feet and under	14.00@16.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Dry do	16.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@23.00
Pickets, square	13.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@20.00
Lath	3.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	60.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

We now quote as follows:

A or star shingles	$3.00@3.12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

Three dollars ⅌ car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Charters: To Buffalo—The Foster, Kelderhouse, Vanderbilt, props Mohawk, James Fisk, Jr., and Gordon Campbell, all corn, at 9c. To Windsor—Kate Richmond, corn, at 7c.

TOLEDO, July 3.—Grain freights are firm, with a narrower range in rates to lower lake ports. We quote $1.90 to Kingston and Oswego; to Buffalo dull and nominally unchanged.

BUFFALO, July 3.—Rates strong and vessels scarce. Charters reported as follows: Schr Belle Ellis, stone to Toledo at $100 for 130 tons; C. J. Wells, coal to Chicago at $1.05 per ton, free; scow H. A. Lamars, iron ore to Erie at 80c per ton, free, and coal Erie to Cleveland at 50c per ton, free; schr Donaldson, coal to Chicago at $1 per ton, free; schr C. J. Meisel, lumber Port Huron to Buffalo at $3.87½ per m, and water lime Buffalo to Detroit at 16c per brl, f. o. b.

BUFFALO, July 2.—Rates continue firm. Bark Oneonta and schooners Mary E. Perew and William O. Brown are chartered for coal to Chicago at $1; bark Sardinia, coal to Milwaukee, at $1; schr Young America, salt to Cleveland, at 10c.

DETROIT, July 3.—Tonnage is still scarce and rates tending upward. Charters: Schr Conrad Reid, lumber, Alpena to Detroit, at $3.25 on the rail; schr Iriquois, lumber, Asencke (Devil River) to Buffalo, at $5.25 on the rail. Wheat is nominal at 9c to Oswego; none offering.

DETROIT, July 2.—The following are reported: Scow Storm, telegraph poles from Nine-mile Point to Cleveland, at 55 cents each, with cedar posts for breakage at 7 cents each on the rail. Scow Neill Cochran, telegraph poles from Scare Crow Island to Cleveland at 55 cents each, and cedar posts 7 cents for breakage on the rail. Scow Newell Hubbard, tan bark, from Port Bruce, Ont., to Detroit at $3 per cord on the rail. Schr Erie, lumber, from Sauble to Sandusky, and shingles for breakage, at $3.25 per m feet on lumber, and 20 cents for shingles on the rail.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

CLEARED ... July 5.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 10 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laurie, Benton Harbor, 30 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 24 brls salt and sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 80 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Prop Peerless, Duluth, 700 bu oats, 208 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Shickluna, Montreal, 17,500 bu corn.
Prop Lowell, Port Huron, 14,000 bu corn, 150 brls pork.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 90,000 bu oats, 300 brls flour, 32 brls broom corn, 16 pkgs butter, and sundries.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.
Prop Europe, Montreal, 17,500 bu corn.
Schr Kearsarge, Collingwood, 10,368 bu corn, and 100 brls pork.
Schr David Wells, Buffalo, 20,566 bu wheat.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 10 tons railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn, 300 brls flour, 200 bags seed, 25 tcs lard.
Bark Naiad, Buffalo, 20,241 bu corn.
Brig Commerce, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 10 brls flour, 5 brls pork, and sunds.
Schr Mattie Wells, Buffalo, 19,639 bu corn.
Schr Clayton Belle, Oswego, 19,780 bu corn.
Scow A. Frederick, Holland, 2 brls beef, 1 brl pork.
Schr J. Kilderhouse, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Menominee, 10 brls pork.
Schr Express, Monistique, 25 brls flour.
Bark Menominee, Manistee, 240 m lumber.
Bark Cleveland, Menominee, 190 m lumber.
Bark Chicago Board of Trade, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
Bark Sunny Side, Erie, 875 tons coal.
Bark Kate Darley, Erie, 708 tons coal.
Brig Mechanic, Oconto, 200 m lumber, 120 m lath.
Schr New Dominion, Bruce Mines, 210 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Orkney Lass, Kingston, 81 tons pig iron.
Schr Cornelia, Menominee, 215 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr O. G. Mixer, Oswego, 454 tons coal.
Schr G. R. Roberts, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Schr Fanny and Floy, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, 160 m lumber.
Schr U. S. Grant, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 126 m lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 110 cds wood.
Schr Express, Monistique, 220 m lumber.
Schr Atlanta, Menominee, 250 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr Ahnepee, Muskegon, 83 cds slabs.
Schr G. D. Morris, Buffalo, 450 tons railroad iron.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr F. W. Gifford, Buffalo, 771 tons coal.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 50 m lumber.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Sister Bay, 190 cds wood.
Schr Argo, Horn's Pier, 140 cds wood.
Schr Dane, Menominee, 240 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Morning Glory, Menominee, 180 m lumber, 75 m lath.
Schr Progress, Saugatuck, 55 cds wood.
Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 200 m lath.
Schr Liberty, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr E. G. Gray, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr Gem, South Haven, 70 cds wood.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, 165 m lumber.
Schr E. Scoville, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr J. Magill, Oswego, 560 tons coal.
Schr Lavinda, Portage Pier, 130 m ft lumber.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, 130 m ft lumber.
Schr Clara Parker, Erie, 808 tons coal.
Schr A. Plugger, Muskegon, 88 m ft lumber.
Schr New Hampshire, White Lake, 80 m ft lumber, 6 m lath.
Schr Fiorrette, Cleveland, 520 tons coal.
Schr Fisher, Willett Pier, 60 cds wood.
Schr Senator, Oswego, 3,300 brls salt.
Schr Geo. W. Davis, Oswego, 500 tons coal.
Schr Walhalla, Ludington, 115 m ft lumber.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, 145 m ft lumber.
Schr Adirondac, Cleveland, 500 tons coal.
Schr Geo. Steele, Sturgeon Bay, 220 m ft lumber.
Schr B. F. Wade, Grand Haven, 150 m ft lumber.
Schr Oatchpole, Menominee, 140 m ft lumber.
Schr C. Hibbard, Centreville, 125 cds wood.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m ft lumber.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 125 m ft lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Challenge, Muskegon, 160 m ft lumber.
Schr Kate Lyon, Grand Haven, 185 m ft lumber.
Scow D. G. Wright, Ludington, 124 m ft lumber, 31 m lath.
Scow Sea Bird, White Lake, 140 m lumber.
Scow Christie, Milwaukee, 210 tons iron ore.
Scow Appleton, Davis Pier, 90 cords bark.
Scow J. F. Prince, White Lake, 80 m lumber.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 80 m lumber, 40 m timber.
Scow Magdalena, Saugatuck, 50 cords wood.
Scow Black Hawk, Hamlin, 105 m lumber.
Scow Boss, White Lake, 85 m lumber.
Scow J. B. Chapin, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Scow Mendota, White Lake, 70 m lumber.
Scow A. Frederick, Holland, 43 cords wood.
Scow Coaster, Black Creek, 1,500 railroad ties.
Scow Mt. Vernon, White Lake, 45 cords wood.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 250 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, 250 m lumber.
Barge Eldorado, Menominee, 500 m lumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 190 m lumber.
Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, 576 tons iron ore.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 111 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 12 pkgs butter, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laurie, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Bismarck, Buffalo, light.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, 1,200 m shingles, 200 m lath.
Prop East Saginaw, Little Traverse, 175 cds wood, 17 hf brls pork.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, 1,060 brls salt, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 10 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Lawrence, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, sundries.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Radical, Carrollton, 2,800 ties.
Schr Frank D. Barker, Oswego, 475 tons railroad iron.
Schr J. L. Bronson, Menominee, 300 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Tom Paine, Saugatuck, 35 cds wood.
Schr Ithea, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr J. B. Ward, Muskegon, 85 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr J. H. Hascall, Erie, 462 tons coal.
Schr G. Knapp, Ellison's Bay, 155 cds wood.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Vermilion, 393 tons stone.
Scow J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 85 cds slabs.
Barge J. M. Hill, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Barge D. S. Filer, Menominee, 400 m lumber.
Barge Emma E. Tyson, Menominee, 500 m lumber.
Barge E. S. Robinson, Pensaukee, 250 m lumber.
Barge Ellen Williams, Menominee, 300 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Barge Sonora, Menominee, 240 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Prop James Fisk, Jr., Buffalo, sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 600 m lumber, 1 bale wool, and sundries.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 446 bars railroad iron, 102 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Bark E. C. T., Menominee, 200 m lumber, 80 m lath.
Bark Summer Cloud, Buffalo, 467 tons coal.
Bark Favorite, Buffalo, 660 tons coal.
Bark Jas. C. King, Buffalo, 300 tons coal.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Reciprocity, Little Sturgeon, 200 m lumber, 10 m shingles.
Schr Mary Booth, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Warren, Muskegon, 70 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Eliza Day, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Homer, Traverse City, 370 m lumber.
Schr Josee, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Arcturus, Oconto, 240 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Mariner, Centerville, 108 cds wood.
Schr Tempest, Green Bay, 200 m lumber, 50 m shingles.
Schr Tuscola, White Lake, 150 m lumber.
Schr J. C. Harrison, Erie, 864 tons coal.
Schr Fashion, Menominee, 145 m lumber.
Schr Treman Moss, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Ashtabula, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Geo. E. Purrington, White Lake, 120 m lumber.
Schr Cecelia, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr John Wesley, Cleveland, 625 tons coal.
Schr M. Thompson, Pentwater, 150 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, 210 m lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr O. L. Johnson, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Annie O. Hansen, Manistee, 190 m lumber.
Schr St. Peter, Grand Haven, 115 m lumber.
Schr Marian Dixon, Manistee, 844 m shingles.
Schr Persia, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Australia, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr Montpelier, Oswego, 465 tons coal.
Schr Ida, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr P. Kidderhouse, Buffalo, light.
Schr Prince Alfred, Erie, 470 tons coal.
Schr A. Contine, Cleveland, 452 tons coal.
Schr Monticello, Oswego, 460 tons coal.
Schr Three Bells, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Scow Christina, Milwaukee, 216 brs iron ore.
Scow A. Tominee, Ludington, 140 m lumber.
Scow Mermaid, Saugatuck, 85 m lumber.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 70 m lumber.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 114 cds wood.
Scow Three Bells, Benton Harbor, 35 m lumber.
Scow Wm. Morse, Port Clinton, 22 yds gravel.
Prop City of Toledo, Port Huron, 7 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Schr S. Bates, Manistee, 128 m lumber.
Schr Jas. Garrett, Elk Rapids, 250 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Despatch, Frankfort, 150 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Schr Gesim, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.
Schr A. M. Burs, Little Baydenoc, 140 m lumber.
Scow Banner, Duck Lake, 56 cds wood.
Scow Salina, White Lake, 100 m lumber.
Scow Supply, White Lake, 60 m lumber.
Scow Minnie Corbett, Pentwater, 160 m lumber.
Scow Evergreen, Saugatuck, 65 m lumber.
Barge M. Groh, Manistee, 120 m lumber.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne July 3:

DOWN—Prop Michigan, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, mdse; schr H. Fitzhugh, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr John T. Mott, Milwaukee to Oswego, corn; schr J. Mullen, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Knight Templar, Chicago to Oswego, corn; schr Delos DeWolf, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; schr Miami, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; Prop Georgian, Port Stanley to Montreal, mdse; schr Onward, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat.

UP—Schrs Tailor, Great Western; canal boat China; schrs Hibernia, Grenada, J. A. McDonald, of Port Rowan, King Sisters; props City of Montreal, Bristol; schr Jane McLeod; bark St. Lawrence.

AT ELEVATOR—Schr Thomas Parsons; bark Wenona.

Wind southwest, fresh.

The following passed July 2:

DOWN—Schr Southampton, Port Huron to Kingston, lumber; schr Rising Star, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Reckaway, Sandusky to Oshawa, lumber; schr Senator Blood, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; schr Polly M. Rogers, Milwaukee to Cape Vincent, wheat; schr White Squall, Chicago to Kingston, corn; schr Theresa, Kingsville to Kingston, timber; schr New Dominion of Port Rowan, Port Elgin to Kingston, wheat; schr Light Guard, Sheboygan to Ogdensburgh, lumber; schr M. L. Collins, Toledo to Oswego, corn. Bark George Thurston, Bear Creek to Garden Island, timber.

UP—Schrs King Sisters, Parague, Augusta. Barges L. B. Crocker, Albany. Barks London, Montmorency. Props Scotia, Akron. Lake Michigan; schr Hungerford; barge Lester; steam barge Mary Pringle.

WIND—West, light.

New Canadian Vessels.

We notice the arrival in our harbor on last Thursday of the new schooner, Edward Blake, of Port Burwell, Ont., owned by Daniel Freeman, Esq., and Captain E. Titus, of that port, and commanded by the latter named gentleman. She is a "trim" craft, of very strong build, plainly but neatly finished, and has the popular "three and aft" rig, with square sail on the foremast. Her measurement (British) is 360 tons. She is full canal size, and a good sailer. Capt. Titus informs us that no canal vessel has been able to pass her on the trip from Port Burwell to Chicago. She has capacity for about 22,000 bushels of corn, is built with heavy double frames 20 inches between centres, with oak planking of the usual thickness, heavy clamp and bilge strakes and extra thick double garboard strakes, all fastened with two through bolts forelocked and two spikes to each plank and frame, and thoroughly edge-bolted throughout. Her deck frame is fastened with well bolted hanging knees. Her build throughout is of like character. Her outfit is all of American manufacture having all the improvements of the age, including wire standing rigging, patent windlass, wenches, steering gear, etc. All her appointments are of the best, and she classes A 1. She is fitted with ports for the timber trade.

The Clara Youell arrived last Monday. She is owned by William Youell & Co. and Captain McDermand, of Port Burwell, commanded by the latter, and built and fitted out in about the same style as the Edward Blake, without timber ports, and classes A 1. She is smaller than the Blake, having capacity for about 15,000 to 16,000 bushels of wheat.

Shipbuilding on the Lake.

There are at present in process of construction at various points along the lakes upwards of 100 vessels of different grades, the greater number of which, it is presumed, will be brought into commission before the expiration of navigation. A majority will be of the larger class, propelled in whole or part by steam. They may be classified as steam barges, passenger propellers, tugs, barks, three-masted sailers or full-sized canal schooners. The class built most largely during the past three seasons are known as three-masters, varying from 600 to 1,600 tons burthen, and in point of model, strength of build and general completeness are not surpassed in any part of the world. The three largest of this class are the D. P. Rhodes, Ahera Coff and Winslow, which, although partially gotten up as sail barges, are nevertheless capable of competing with any other sailing craft afloat, in any weather Since November, 1871, upward of 70 of the same class of vessels have been set afloat on the northern lakes. At the present, upward of 40 others are well advanced toward completion, and will be commissioned either the present fall or at the commencement of next season.

Miscellaneous Notes.

NEW VESSELS.—The schooners George W. Davis and John Wesley, both of Toledo, are here for the first time. They present a fine appearance.

ASHORE.—The propeller B. F. Wade got ashore at Waukegan on Thursday. She was got afloat yesterday, and is now in port.

WIND—Last evening, E. N. E.

WAGES—$1.75 per diem.

REPAIRING.—The schooners Scotland and Dane and tug R. Tarrant are at Bates' yard being repaired.

WATERLOGGED.—The schooner Herald arrived here yesterday in a waterlogged condition—the result of a collision with the schooner Ketchum, outside. She goes into Miller & Brothers' dry dock as soon as her cargo of lumber is discharged.

BUILDING AT SAGINAW.—A vessel 204 feet over all, 34 feet beam, and of about 600 tons burthen, is building at Davidson's yard, East Saginaw. She is to be unusually strong, and ready for business in September.

THE SCHOONER WHITNEY AFLOAT.—The schooner Geo. J. Whitney, which was wrecked last fall on Sugar Island, Lake Huron, has finally been got afloat. She was towed to Alpena. The last expedition to this vessel left under the direction of Captain D. G. McAlpine, who, despite all discouragements, has brought the undertaking to a successful issue. The expense attending the release of the vessel from the first will reach several thousand dollars.

TUG DAMAGED.—The propeller Philadelphia, downward bound, while landing at her dock at Detroit, Tuesday night, ran foul of the tug Jennie Bell, which lay at Walker's coal dock, damaging her hull to a considerable extent.

SALE OF A VESSEL.—The schooner J. W. Sargent of Cleveland, was sold at Detroit on Tuesday, by Captain Charles Hearns to Captain Simms and others, for the sum of $4,500.

FOR THE SILVER MINES.—A diminutive steam craft, called the Alice Smith, Captain Francis Smith, took her departure from Windsor, Tuesday evening, on her annual tour to the silver and copper regions of Lake Superior. Her dimensions are: length, 20 feet; beam, 3 feet. She has, during the past three seasons, carried exploring expeditions around the entire coast of Georgian Bay and the north shore of Lake Superior, returning late in the fall and netting profitable returns. She carries a crew of three only.

AT PORT HURON.—The barge J. F. Warren, which has been ashore near Georgian Bay since last fall, was a few days since launched from the ways, and subsequently towed to Port Huron by the tug Zouave, for repairs. She sustained no serious damage to her hull.

OFF AT LAST.—The steam barge J. D. Crow, which got ashore at Stony Island some days since, has been got off. All other efforts proving futile, her Captain ran out an anchor and heaved off.

DETOUR FOG WHISTLE.—The steam fog whistle at Detour, Lake Huron, and which was established at the earnest suggestion of Captain J. E. Turner, is proving of great value. It can be heard some ten miles or more away, according to the wind, and befogged craft within hearing of it can be run with certainty to its near vicinity. It is at the lighthouse, which is a short distance to westward of the channel.

ANOTHER QUICK TRIP.—The tug Pringle, Captain Pringle, having four barges in tow, made the round trip between Cleveland and Saginaw in five and three quarter days, which is one of the quickest trips ever made between the two points.

SHIPBUILDING AT TRENTON.—At Captain A. A. Turner's shipyard, in Trenton, a fine vessel of 400 tons burden, built for Charles Reitz, of Chicago, will be ready for launching the ensuing week. Four lighters are also well advanced toward completion, and two new keels will, in the course of a few days, be laid down. A large number of mechanics find constant employment at the above yard.

ANOTHER BARGE.—The schooner Star of the North, which, since her disaster on Lake Erie, has been lying at Campbell, Owen & Co.'s shipyard, has been reconstructed, and converted into a lumber barge. She has an excellent fit-out. Two light spars have been placed in her, with sails attached; and her hull has been materially strengthened. She is now ready to leave.

CHASING A DELINQUENT VESSEL.—The steamer Favorite started out yesterday afternoon, with a United States Marshal on board, in pursuit of the Canadian bark Malta, which has been avoiding this port in order to evade some claims placed in the hands of the authorities. The pursuit was up stream. On nearing Walker's distillery the Malta doused her main peak and ran ashore on the Canadian side, which enabled her to evade the Marshal. In due time the vessel was released and again pursued by the anxious Marshal. But a second time she was run ashore, and this time well on. To get her afloat will entail a sum of perhaps $100, beside loss of time. And all this to avoid paying a tew bill of less than $40.—*Detroit Post, July 4.*

GREELEY AND JOHNSON.

The Advice Given by the Former to the Latter.

Richmond, Va. (June 25), Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

An incident in Mr. Greeley's history so creditable to his head and heart that it ought long ago to have been made public, has just been narrated to your correspondent, and he hastens to place it before the readers of the *Courier-Journal*, not less as an act of justice to Mr. Greeley than a matter of general interest to the country. The wonder is that this incident should so long have been kept secret, dating back as it does seven years ago.

Soon after Johnson was installed as President, he sent a gentleman to New York to solicit an interview with Horace Greeley. Unable to leave the capital, Greeley must come to him at once at the White House. Greeley promptly complied with the request.

Johnson opened the conversation by saying that he found himself in a most trying position. The nation was convulsed with passion in consequence of Mr. Lincoln's assassination; the situation was new and embarrassing to him; he felt inadequate to the task to which he had been so unexpectedly called, and he felt the need, as he had never before felt it, of the counsel of some cool and sagacious man. He had, therefore, sent for Mr. Greeley. What course to pursue, how to stem the torrent of Northern frenzy, how to manage the reins of Government in a crisis so awful, was a problem too deep for him to solve. Placing himself in Mr. Greeley's hands, he asked "What must I do?"

Thanking him for the confidence thus reposed in him, Mr. Greeley replied that his best course was to call to his assistance a few of the wisest and best men in the country. They should be representative men from the two great sections. On the part of the North he would suggest Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, Gerrit Smith, of New York, and Judge Spalding, of Ohio. A like number of Southern gentlemen should be called; they should be invited to the White House as guests of the President, there to remain and deliberate as long as they thought fit; and having agreed upon some policy, they should submit it to the President for his approval, and if approved by him, as Mr. Greeley doubted not it would be, it should be faithfully and rigidly pursued, despite the popular clamor which might for a time ensue.

Mr. Johnson thought well of the suggestion. "But what Southern men should I invite, Mr. Greeley, to meet the gentlemen you have named from the North?"

"First and foremost," said Mr. Greeley, "Robert E. Lee, of Virginia."

"Great heavens!" exclaimed Johnson; "he is the very head and front of the rebellion."

"I know that," said Greeley, "and for that very reason, you should invite him. He knows, if any man does, the wants of the Southern people; he of all men possesses the confidence of the entire South; he is upright and pure; he would not recommend a single action, on your part, which would not meet the approval of your advisers from the North, and the result of the deliberations in which Robert E. Lee, Judge Campbell, of Alabama, and a third man like them, from the South, took part, would not only insure the approbation of the disaffected States, but, in the course of a few months, would, I am firmly persuaded, bring to your support every right-minded and right-hearted man at the North. The pacification of the estranged sections, your main difficulty, would thus be solved, and your path made clear toward the solution of minor difficulties. How are you to discover the true sentiments of the South, and the wants of its people, if you do not consult her representative men? And what sort of restoration will that be in the plan of which the South has no part whatever? It must of necessity be one-sided, partial, and unjust. Be persuaded, Mr. President, and call to your aid men of the standing, position, and temper I have suggested, and by all means call them from both sections."

In this train Mr. Greeley continued until he had fairly won the President over to his way of thinking. The interview ended with the assurance from the President that he would adopt the views of Mr. Greeley, and follow them exactly. He would, however, make a single modification—he would substitute Horace Greeley in place of Gerritt Smith.

"Very well," said Mr. G., "If you call me I will come gladly and aid you to the best of my ability."

They parted, and ten days afterward Johnson threw Greeley's suggestions to the wind, adopted "My policy," and pursued it; with what result the country is but too sadly aware.

—At a recent performance of the "School for Scandal," in a San Francisco theatre, out of love for Miss Leclercq as a woman and profound respect for her as an actress, all the actors of the company who wore moustaches shaved, so as to render the performance as perfect as possible for her sake, and for once "School for Scandal" was not marred by the anachronism of bearded men in bad wigs. It was a great sacrifice for some of them, Harry Edwards in particular, his moustache being of twenty years' growth.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*3:20 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n	*4:50 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Keokuk Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*9:00 a m	*9:00 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:29 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:20 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a m	†3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	§9:30 p m	§6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	†9:15 a m	†2:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	†9:15 p m	†7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a m	†10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a m	†4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p m	†7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	6:30 a m
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a m	†7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	†5:00 p m	‡10:30 a m

†Sunday excepted. §Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 33 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*†9:00 p m	*†6:30 a m
South Chicago Accommoda'n	*12:20 p m	* 2:25 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via Ft. Anne.	5:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	...	...

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	†8:00 a m	‡7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§5:15 p m	§6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*8:00 a m
Mail	†5:00 a m	†6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†8:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accom'odation (daily)	3:35 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†*9:00 p m	†*6:20 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

Mail	*9:30 a m	*8:20 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	‡7:20 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:35 p m	*10:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3:15 p m	*3:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*5:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	4:20 p m	9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:30 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 a m	*7:05 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.—"H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor thrives so well upon it that it must be very good."—*T. M. Kendall, Medical Attendant to H. R. Highness the Princess of Wales.* "This food resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible."—*Dr. H. Barker on Right Foods for Infants.* "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—*Dr. Hassall.* It combines the most valuable FLESH and BONE-FORMING SUBSTANCES, and differs essentially from other farinaceous foods, which being quite unable to afford proper nourishment to a growing infant, frequently lead to a rickety and idiotic condition. Savory & Moore's preparation has also the advantage of being freed from the ground husk of the corn, which produces irritation of the bowels and intractable diarrhœa. No boiling or straining required. Sold in tins. Prepared by Savory & Moore, 143 New Bond street, London. Procurable of all Chemists, Druggists, and storekeepers throughout the States.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

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LOGAN AT GALESBURG

General Logan spoke at Galesburg on July 2, 1872, making the same old Democratic speech he used to make before the war, except that the glories which he then attributed to the Democratic party he now credits to the Grant faction. Captain Rynders and numerous other Democrats made the same speech prior to 1860, and we think General Logan is fairly entitled to the credit of reviving it,—an idea which implies no small originality on his part. The speech is in substance as follows? "Farmers, are you not prosperous? Don't your cows give twenty-four quarts of milk a day, and don't your oats grow forty bushels to the acre and sell for twenty-seven cents? Don't your wife have a new baby every year, and don't you send one new pupil annually to the public school? Isn't remission of sins free to all of you who repent, and can't you have a pew in the church by paying for it? And now I demand of you, as farmers, as husbands, and as Christians, under what political party have you enjoyed all this prosperity? Under the Grant party, you answer. Then vote for Grant."

General Logan says:

> Name the time that you ever received the same prices for the product of your labor that you have had since the Republican party has had the power to rule in this country. What merchant ever sold so many goods as now? what tradesman or farmer ever made so much money as now? I will not attempt to describe the difference between the condition of our people in those days and the present time,—the difference in their cultivation then and now,—the difference in everything then and at this time.

Politicians are apt to mistake their own interests and condition for that of the country. General Logan has been getting rich of late; has been in the receipt of more liberal pay for the product of his labor than he did when he went to Congress for the Democratic party; he has probably made a great deal of money, and has become highly cultivated. It by no means follows that this has been the fate of most of our tradesmen and farmers. During the past four years the farmers of Illinois have not, as a class, been making money, but have been quite content to pay expenses. A very large minority of farmers, who had prospered during the eight years previous, have mortgaged their farms to pay expenses and taxes during the past three and four years.

On the "large-crop-and-good-prices" argument, the farmers might have been asked to sustain Andrew Johnson as logically as to re-elect Grant. Certainly, the general prosperity of the whole country, except, perhaps, General Logan, was as great during the former Administration as the latter. The period of Republican Administration in which the farmers, as a class, made money fast, was during the years '62, '63, and '64, when depreciation in the currency enabled them to pay off their mortgages for half their face, and when the rise in the prices of their crops doubled their incomes. Since those years the farmers of the Northwest have been raising crops for a falling market, and have been subject to far heavier bills for labor than they ever were before the war. Between these two influences and excessive taxation, many of them have been losing money.

General Logan's most amusing character is when he appears, as he does in the following sentence, as an Old-Line Whig. He says:

> Go back for thirty years (and the Democratic party have had control for the major part of that time), and I demand to know, and challenge any Democrat to show me, when, in the discussion of any question in the interest of harmony, of humanity, of advancing civilization, of education, of liberty to a part or freedom to all, if they were not on the wrong side. [Cheers.]

During two-thirds of this period it has been popularly supposed that Logan was himself a very active Democrat. In avowing his belief that the majority of the American people were wrong in everything they did for the twenty years prior to 1861, the General shows himself worthy of admission, *nunc pro tunc*, into the Old Whig party. The chief features of Democratic policy, during that time, were the annexation of Texas and California, and the attempt, by compromises and concessions, to avert a civil war between the North and the South over the slavery question. Few will now dispute that the annexations of Texas and California were wise and fortunate policies. We, as Republicans, were among those who believed that the compromises and concessions to slavery had gone too far. But the belief on the part of Republicans generally arose partly from their confidence that there would be no civil war; a belief which, as the result showed, exhibited less forecast than the graver apprehensions of Douglas and other Democratic leaders, that there would be war if an anti-slavery President were elected.

While the justice and humane intent of the Republican Platform of 1857-'60 are indisputable, yet it may well be doubted whether the party would have succeeded in electing President Lincoln if it had proclaimed in its platform that his election would be followed by a four years' war. In charging the Democracy with too great willingness to concede to slavery, it is only fair, therefore, to credit them with a knowledge that there would be an attempt to dissolve the Union, and a long war.

We have given liberty to four millions of slaves; but it cost one million of white soldiers, and a large destruction of property.

General Logan defends Grant's appointments of relatives on the ground that every man is bound to provide for his own household. But is every public officer bound to use his appointing power so as to cause the country to provide for them? Does the Scripture go so far? If it does, so much the worse for the Scripture. In the estimation of the purer statesmen of our earlier days, this was an indirect mode of filching from the Treasury, and was dishonorable. As to "gift-taking," Logan is enabled to defend it easily by assuming that the offence does not consist in taking the gift. But when the maker of the gift is appointed to office, as Borie, Hoar, Murphy, Jones, and Stewart were, under circumstances that indicate that such person would not have been appointed had he not made the gift, then gift-taking becomes odious. Logan indorses also the payment of the Secor claim, on the ground that "The evidence clearly showed that the Government of the United States under their contract was indebted to Mr. Secor in the amount paid by the Secretary." The facts do not sustain this statement, and we are glad to notice that the audience whom General Logan addressed were too intelligent to applaud this portion of his speech.

As to the clamor that is made by Logan and others over the payment of the debt and reduction of taxation, it is only necessary to remind them that the rate of reduction of taxes was twice as rapid during Andrew Johnson's term as during Grant's. Johnson paid off more of the debt than has been paid during Grant's Administration. And yet Logan voted to impeach Johnson,—Johnson that had been unanimously nominated in a regular Republican Convention, and elected by the Republican party.

MR. COLFAX ON CORRUPTION.

Mr. Colfax made a very excellent speech at Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the 4th of July. It was very appropriate to the occasion, and very becoming in the Vice President of the United States. There was nothing of the partisan in it, and his language and his subjects were in good taste. Mr. Colfax, however, in discussing the dangers which threaten the country, ranked among them our constantly-increasing trade with foreign countries, holding it up as something to be reprobated that we buy largely of what we have to pay for in American gold. This is the old story of "an adverse balance of trade." It is a repetition of the argument that, when we purchase $100,000,000 of goods of foreign countries, and pay for them $50,000,000 in domestic product and a like sum in gold, there is a balance of $50,000,000 against us. Gold is a commodity as well as cotton. Gold has no value save that it can be exchanged for cotton, or something else; and, if we produce more gold than cotton, or more cotton than gold, it is perfectly immaterial which we pay out in exchange for what we buy. Every commercial transaction, if honest, means an exchange of one commodity at its full value in the commodity for which it is exchanged.

Mr. Colfax, among other perils to the country, named "official corruption," and asserted that this crime, whenever clearly discovered in the National, State, or Municipal Government, should be as sternly punished as a greater crime than private embezzlement or theft. This is not only true as a moral proposition, but it should be made the law of the land, to be faithfully and inexorably executed. Mr. Colfax has been in public life for many years, and has so borne himself that partisan slander has never attempted to connect his name with official corruption in any form. Though technically discarded by his political friends, he unquestionably feels more enjoyment in the possession of the confidence of the whole people in his personal and official integrity than can be felt by any man who, however exalted his position, is of necessity, forever compelled to stifle investigation, hide the public records, and suborn testimony, to prevent the exposure of his criminality as a public officer.

The Vice President, fresh from a personal observation of the whole field of corruption in which the affairs of the country are conducted; a daily witness to the moral weakness of men who have political ambition, and who desire to retain places which they dishonor; who has witnessed the pitiable struggles of mediocrity, and even of incompetency, to make all the money possible within the brief term of official life to which it has been elevated, can well assure his countrymen that official corruption is a National peril, and that the times demand that it be not only driven from office, but punished as other crimes, with the utmost rigor of the law. The man who tells the people that there is no corruption in official life seeks to mislead; seeks to hide the guilt of the men who are using the Public Treasury for their personal gains. Mr. Colfax, speaking from an intimate acquaintance with the whole operations of Government, and personal knowledge of the men who control and direct public affairs, knows whereof he speaks when he declares that official corruption is even more dangerous to the Nation than is centralization. Against that great evil there is no prevention like the substitution of honesty and fidelity as a qualification for office, instead of political opinion.

GENERAL GRANT'S DIPLOMACY.

We yesterday published a statement by the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, that it was General Grant, and not Mr. Bancroft Davis, who interpolated the claim for consequential damages in the American Case presented to the Geneva Arbitrators. The Geneva correspondent of the London *News* states, by authority of all the Americans at Geneva, that it was Grant, and not Davis, who committed the folly. The correspondent says:

> To all of these persons with whom I have chanced to be thrown into conversation, I have put the question, "How came these indirect claims, for which you, in common with all Americans one meets, declare that you neither hope nor desire to obtain a single dollar's worth of damages in the very improbable event of the Tribunal of Arbitration ever giving judgment upon them,—how came these claims, I say, to be included in your Case?" I am somewhat surprised to find that there is considerable unanimity in the replies from both official and unofficial persons.
>
> First, about the authorship of the famous case. There is no doubt whatever—indeed, I have the very highest authority for the statement—that Mr Bancroft Davis was the author of the United States Case; but—and this "but" is an all-important one—Mr. Bancroft Davis was only the author of the American Case in the sense that the barrister who drafts a bill to be brought into Parliament is the author of the act of Parliament which, after much alteration, and the addition of an amendment here and the omission of a clause there, ultimately becomes part of the law of the land. As to Mr. Bancroft Davis having been the cause of the insertion of that part of the Case relating to the indirect claims, I have good and sufficient reason to believe that the present agent was perfectly innocent of any such step.

He then states, evidently by the authority of Davis himself, that the latter prepared his case and submitted it to the Secretary of State, and that afterwards he received instructions from the President to include the demand for consequential damages, but to claim no specific sum of money as the compensation. This was thought at Washington to be something "smart," and had not occurred to Mr. Davis, who had prepared his case as a lawyer.

The present summer has been rather a poor one for corners in produce. First came the corner in oats, which involved a loss to its proprietors and manipulators of something between a quarter and a half million dollars. Then the corner on wheat, which netted a loss of $150,000 to its presiding spirit. Now comes the statement that the corner on lard for July has been a losing operation to the man who carried it through. "And thus be it ever." When will men learn that it is suicidal, as well as wrong, to attempt to stem the natural current of produce on its way from the producer to the consumer?

Mr. Stephen A. Hurlbut, Grant candidate for Congress in the Belvidere District, took occasion, at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, at Madison, Wis., to denounce the Cincinnati Convention, its candidates, and its followers. This abuse of the occasion, however characteristic of Mr. Hurlbut, was an insult to the gentlemen who were present. Mr. Hurlbut assumed that because General Grant was a candidate for President, therefore every man who had served in the army supported him, and must, of necessity, oppose Horace Greeley. This assumption does violence to the truth. That all men who served in the army are not qualified for civil service is illustrated in the cases of General Grant and General Hurlbut; and denunciation of Horace Greeley, for opposing Grant as a candidate for civil office, was proof, if any was required, that General Hurlbut has but a faint idea of the personal habits, education, and turn of mind needed in a man competent to fill a civil office creditably to the country. This speech of General Hurlbut has not even the questionable excuse that it was delivered after dinner.

The State of North Carolina has, since 1867, been governed by a set of scoundrels, who have robbed and pillaged the State, and have added some twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars to the debt of the State. Many of these officials are now fugitives; the Governor was impeached and deposed, and is now at Washington, afraid to return to the State. In the meantime, Canada is overrun with detectives from North Carolina, professing to hunt up persons accused of having been concerned in Ku-Kluxism. A short time ago, they seized a man in Windsor, Canada, gagged and handcuffed him, and ran him off to North Carolina as a Ku-Klux. The Government of the United States had to interfere, and restore the person to his home in Canada. The telegraph yesterday brought the intelligence that these North Carolina detectives seized another Canadian, near Supension Bridge, and kept him several hours, under suspicion that he was a Ku-Klux. The next thing we will hear is, that some outraged Canadian will kill one or two of these detectives for committing these outrages, or that detectives will be seized in Canada and punished as kidnappers; and in either case there will be very little cause for regret. The Ku-Klux act does not authorize the arrest of any person in Canada, nor does it suspend the *Habeas Corpus* act in that country. These detectives are nothing more or less than hired agents of an official despotism, that seeks to hide its own corruption by trumped-up accusations against others.

In the preamble of the platform of the Anti-Masonic party is the following declaration:

> We further most firmly believe that a government without God has none but Lynch power, and is destitute of all legitimate authority to maintain civil order, to swear a witness, to try a criminal, to hang a murderer, or to imprison a thief; and, while we consider government without God as a mere usurpation, we regard all religions and worships invented by men, and so having no higher than human origin, as mere swindling impositions and cheats.

It is difficult to see by what mysterious process our adopting a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which should read: "We hereby recognize God," would legitimatize the authority of the Government. Only a miracle could make such an effect spring from such a cause; and the age of miracles is past. Moreover, it is evident, from the last clause of the resolution, that the God these men wish to recognize must be the Christian Deity. They will not be satisfied with a recognition of that First Cause in whom almost every living man believes. They must give Him the attributes revealed in the Bible. Now, whatever our beliefs may be, however certain we may be of their entire truth, however sure we may be that disbelievers in them are doomed to damnation, we have, and can have, no shadow of a right to incorporate them in something which belongs to the whole people, and not to ourselves alone. If these well-meaning men will persuade Americans to recognize God in their lives instead of their Constitution, they will do a far greater work.

It seems that the Imperial Parliament refused to employ women in the German Post Office Department for other reasons besides fear lest curiosity should lead them to open the letters. It was also urged that they were physically incapable of doing the heavy work; that they could not readily control subordinates; that they could not prevent robberies as well as men could; that the two sexes would be brought together so much that immorality would result; and that women would leave as soon as they were married, so that there would be constant change. These reasons are all weighty, and yet do not seem sufficient. The great part of postal work would not overtax a woman's strength. By the time they reached the higher positions, they would have acquired the power to control subordinates. At any rate, their inability to do so is no argument against their being subordinates themselves although, of course, they could not perform police duty. Proper supervision and prompt punishment by dismissal would prevent and cure immorality. The danger of constant change is an unpleasant one, but might be in great part avoided by only employing widows and spinsters of a ripe old age.

General Logan, in his speech in the Senate, said, in reference to General Grant appointing his relatives to office:

> It seems to me for a man to take care of his own household is not in violation of good morals. It certainly is in violation of no law; and I believe we are told that "He who provideth not for his own household hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel."

This absurd application of Scripture to a disgraceful public act provoked ironical laughter in the Senate, and was received with profound silence by Grant's friends. But General Logan thinks it is a big thing, so in his Galesburg speech he said:

> He has provided for some of his relatives. They were poor, and he thought he was doing no wrong in obeying the Scriptural doctrine, "He that provideth not for his own household hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel."

General Logan must have studied the Bible in the same class with the tax-gatherer who, objecting to all restrictions upon Custom House Collectors and Investigating Committees, said that they were unscriptural, for it was written, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn."

Misery loves company. We are glad to record the fact that our own colleges are not the only ones that, in the words of the old pun, "grow rich by degrees." English men of letters were long since made wrathful by the importation of degrees in Art, and Science, and Philosophy bought from American "Universities." Now they have discovered that Germany is even a greater sinner in this respect. Professor Ewald, of Gottingen, one of the greatest Hebraists of the day, has issued an official circular from that University, from which we learn that it is ready to give the degree of Ph. D. to any man, no matter who, who can fulfil these three conditions: He must be engaged (in any capacity) in a school; must have written, or had somebody write for him, a little Latin; and must pay £10 5s. So many illiterate adventurers have availed themselves of this royal road to learning's prizes, that an Englishman without an affix to his name will soon be as noteworthy as was Wellington, when he stood, without an order or a decoration, in the centre of a group of his inferiors, whose breasts were studded with a hundred stars.

Mrs. Phœbe Campbell was a very foolish woman. If she had lured her husband into this country and then killed him, she would have been triumphantly acquitted, and might have acquired a comfortable livelihood by lecturing afterwards. As she murdered him in benighted Canada, her trial was actually a real one instead of a farce; she was actually sentenced to death; and she was actually hung. On the scaffold she said: "I now thank the jury for bringing me in guilty. And I thank the Judge for my right sentence, and say for a truth they done what was right. * * I deserve more than I am getting. * * O, I am so happy! This morning is the happiest morning I think I ever spent." We believe there is no instance on record of a man's making such a speech from the gallows. It is evident that a woman is much better adapted to be hung, and we hope that American juries will heed the fact, and get the thanks of feminine murderers, and make them happy, by bringing in verdicts like that of these Canadians, when they "done what was right."

Dr. Brown has immortalized the instantaneous transformation of a meek, trembling dog into a marvel of boldness and even audacity. Hawthorne has commemorated his own superhuman self-reliance on the one occasion when he was actually scared out of his shy bashfulness. Mazzini's biographies have all chronicled the story of their hero's finding his only relaxation, amid plots of revolt and assassination, in tenderly caring for sick and wounded little birds. More odd than all these exhibitions of contraries, however, is the new departure of Mr. Forsyth, the Commissioner who ordered the Kooka rebels in Hindostan to be blown from the cannon's mouth, and was removed therefor by the British Government. A banquet was given in his honor at Umballa When he rose to reply to a complimentary toast, he was so unnerved that he burst into tears and could speak not a word. Kindness transformed him from a brute into a man. It is a pity that the experiment could not have been tried on his victims.

The very fair success of the recent experiment in Philadelphia, of nominating candidates at the polls instead of at the primaries, seems to offer an escape from the ever-increasing evils of the caucus and the convention. Some days before the time of voting, all Republicans were invited to hand in, at the party headquarters, the names of the men they wished nominated. All the names registered were printed, under the appropriate headings, and the list was distributed on election, or rather nomination, day. Each voter scratched off all the names but one of those proposed for each office, and then deposited the ballot. The number of votes cast was over 30,000, against an annual average of 5,000 in the primaries. This increase, although doubtless partly due to the novelty of the plan, is in itself a gratifying sign of progress. Better men, on the whole, were nominated, although some scoundrels crept in, and there were several cases of fraudulent counting.

Mr. Withers, of Ozark, Arkansas, has been an editor and a minister, and is now a lawyer. When 'Squire Boone, one of the legal luminaries of Ozark, said that Withers lied, the latter appeared in a new profession, —that of pugilist,—and tapped the 'Squire on his mouth so vigorously, that he drew the first blood and counted the first knock-down. Then the minister revived in him. He bethought himself that Boone had but one leg. He hastened to pick him up from the courtroom floor. He handed him his crutch. He apologized. He turned away. The next instant, Boone, poising himself on his one leg made his crutch describe an arc through the air, which ended on the right ear of his assailant. Crutch and head smashed simultaneously. Withers fell, bleeding, to the ground. Then Boone picked him up, apologized, sacrificed his own handkerchief to wipe away the gore. A reconciliation followed. The Judge, who had come down to get a closer view of the fray, retook his seat, and the case went on.

More than 500 women, employed in the collieries near Newcastle, England, have struck against the extremely high prices of meat, potatoes, and milk. Their meeting was presided over by Mrs. May Hetherington, who proposed a resolution binding those present not to pay above a certain rate for the articles in question. One of the strikers cried: "I must have milk for my bairn." She was promptly rebuked. The Chairwoman said "If we lose a bairn, it is a reparable loss which can be easily overcome." This Spartan firmness in preferring victory to children secured the speedy adoption of the resolution. It was then proposed and carried "that every woman who purchases the things mentioned at the current prices shall have her effigy burned." With a vote of thanks to the Chairwoman, the meeting adjourned, and hastened to cook dinner for their husbands, and their about-to-be sacrificed bairns.

It is but a few days since two prominent Shakers abjured their beliefs of forty years' standing and were married. Such open defection could not, however, have weakened the faith of the brethren and sisters as much as the insidious treachery of a certain Robe, one of their number, who indorses celibacy and community of goods, but pleads with them to introduce hand-shaking and lip-kissing. It is true that

> Kissed lips lose no flavor,

but we fear that the hands would linger together, and that the sanctified embraces would be prolonged into those "sweet half-listenings for each other's breath," which Mrs. Browning declared to be the especial privilege of worldly love. If affairs should ever come to this pass, it would be as wise to look for honesty in Simon Cameron as for celibacy among the Shakers.

The Rev. Granville Moody is enamored of Grant, and draws the following domestic picture of the General's early life in St. Louis:

> He went to St. Louis in 1848, and took Mrs Julia T. Dent—one of the grandest women of the Republic—to be his wife, and, in a time of profound peace (1854), resigned his epaulets, threw up his pay, and took to farming, tanning, and had the office of Collector in St Louis, and took to caressing his wife, frolicking with his babies, working with his hands, driving a team into St. Louis, mounted on his wagon, and selling his half-cord of wood.

According to all previous historians, the resignation in 1854 was hardly voluntary. It was Captain Grant's misfortune that at that time he did not have his liquor mixed by his wife.

South American tourists should hasten to ascend the Andes while yet there are any Andes to ascend. The highest peaks have sunk from 200 to 250 feet within the last 125 years, and the process is going on with increased rapidity. It is said, however, that, instead of the mountains sinking, the rest of the continent is rising. If this is true, it will doubtless delight that pleasant philosopher who predicted, a short time since, that South America would rise and North America sink, until a flood of Polar water and ice would grind across the country to the Gulf of Mexico, and inaugurate a new glacial sea, regardless of cost.

The Labor Reform party is to meet at New York, on the 30th inst., to decide on the propriety of replacing their Columbus ticket. Wendell Phillips is said to desire the nomination at their hands. It is possible that self-imposed leaders may yield to his eager wishes, and so throw away their own votes, but not those of the masses of the party. These will follow their first nominees, Judge Davis and Governor Parker, in their support of Horace Greeley, the real champion of American workingmen.

Lenox, Mass., is happy in the possession of the original draft of an agreement, signed by 110 citizens of the town, and dated July 14, 1774, to "neither import nor consume any British goods or commodities." Citizens who refused to sign were to be treated "with all the neglect they shall justly deserve." This is said to be first the formal declaration of independence made in America. The document is to be framed and preserved in the Town Hall.

Mr. Thomas Murphy, who is at Long Branch with his friend and patron, Mr. Grant, has been interviewed by a New York reporter. All prominent criminals are interviewed nowadays. This particular one gravely said that Horace Greeley was "not honest," and that Grant would carry New York by 30,000 majority. It is hard to say which of these two sayings contains the less of truth.

The washerwomen of a London suburb have struck for higher pay and less competition. They demand that the tyrant man shall cease to manage laundries, and to take the clothes out of their tubs and the bread out of their mouths. This must be stopped, say the strikers. When, however, two of them tried to stop it by force, the man whom they assaulted retaliated by pounding them mercilessly. He is now in jail, his assailants and their companions are in idleness, and his former masculine competitors are in receipt of the washing for the whole suburb. The strike is evidently not a success.

POLITICAL.

The Democratic and Liberal Congressional Convention for the Fourth District of Illinois is called to meet at Elgin, July 18.

—The Canton (Fulton County, Ill.,) *Ledger* says:

> It is announced on our streets that Colonel A. C. Babcock, of this city, for two years past Chairman of the Radical State Central Committee, and the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in this part of the State, has declared himself for Greeley, and that he will work to secure his election. The Colonel will add great strength to the Liberal element in this part of the State.

—The list of ninety-six names, purporting to be of Stephenson County (Ill.) Democrats who will not vote for Greeley, having now done exhaustive service, the *Brass-Collar* will fix it up for a renewed tenure on the Administration press.

—The Knox County, (Ill.) *Democrat* presents the name of Herring Chrisman, of Abingdon for Congress, in the Ninth District.

—The call for a Congressional Convention at Gilman, Ill., July 25, in the Eighth District, is addressed to—

> The voters of the counties of Marshall, Woodford, Livingston, Iroquois, Kankakee and Ford, who are in the favor of a Tariff for revenue only, and not for protection, and who are opposed to the re-election of U. S. Grant.

—The editor of the Effingham *Register* puts this predicton on record as the result in Illinois:

	Greeley.	Grant.
First District, Chicago	2,000	......
Second District, Chicago	3,000	......
Third District, Chicago	1,500	......
Fourth District, Elgin	......	3,000
Fifth District, Freeport	......	3,500
Sixth District, Rock Island	......	2,500
Seventh District, La Salle	......	3,000
Eighth District, Kankakee	......	2,000
Ninth District, Peoria	1,000	......
Tenth District, Monmouth	1,000	......
Eleventh District, Quincy	5,000	......
Twelfth District, Springfield	4,000	......
Thirteenth District, Bloomington	......	500
Fourteenth District, Champaign	......	500
Fifteenth District, Effingham	5,000	......
Sixteenth District, Salem	1,500	......
Seventeenth District, Belleville	2,000	......
Eighteenth District, Cairo	1,000	......
Nineteenth District, Mt. Vernon	4,500	......
Greeley's maj. 16,000	30,500	14,500

—The Joliet (Ill.) *Signal* says: "If as great a number of Republicans in other parts of the State throw off the Grant collar as have done so in Will County, Grant will lose the State by as great a majority as he carried it in 1868.

—In the Tenth District of Illinois the leading names for the Grant nomination for Congress are the Rev. James S. Poage, of Mercer County, and the Rev. Henderson Ritchie, of McDonough, each supported by a delegation.

—The Galesburg (Ill.) *Republican* compliments Oscar F. Price for service in the Legislature, and thinks the Ninth District ought to send him to Congress.

—The rebel General Bradley Johnson, who has come out for Greeley, is the one who commanded the prison pen at Salisbury, N. C.—*Brass-Collar*.

The rebel General Henry A. Wise, who has come out for Grant, is the Governor of Virginia who hung John Brown.

—In the St. Louis Districts, the names brought out for Congress include William M. Grosvenor, Louis Gottschalk, Erastus Wells, Henry C. Brockmeyer, James J. McBride, Henry Oversholz, Henry J. Spaunhorst, and Louis V. Bogg,—all supporters of Greeley.

—John I. Blair, the Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey in 1868, has declared for Greeley.

—William Hartzell, of Randolph County, Ill.,—Democratic candidate for Congress against John B. Hay, two years ago, now offers himself in the Eighteenth District.

—The 42,000 Republican majority in Iowa for Governor Carpenter, last year, is thus distributed through the new Congressional Districts: First, 1,817; Second, 2,734; Third, 1,580; Fourth, 8,449; Fifth, 4,060; Sixth, 3,400; Seventh, 5,046; Eighth, 3,735; Ninth, 7,298. Next time the majorities will not be all on one side.

—Congressman Stoughton, of Michigan, is understood not to be a candidate for re-election; but it may be advisable, if not necessary, to harmonize on him. The bitter contest in Kalamazoo has proved fatal to Captain Burrows, who carried the primaries, and has made it possible that ex-Lieutenant Governor Charles S. May should accept the Greeley nomination.

—General Byron M. Cutcheon, of Manistee, withdraws from the canvass in the Ninth Michigan District.

—The Democrats of the Thirteenth Ohio District, good for 4,000 majority, have nominated Milton J. Southard, of Zanesville, for Congress.

—After Baltimore—what? asks a Democratic contemporary, still a little shy of Dr. Greeley. After Baltimore? Why, Washington, of course.—*St. Louis Times*.

—The Administration organs spend one-half their time in proving that Horace Greeley is not worthy to be voted for by a respectable Democrat, and the other half in proving that a Democrat is not worthy to cast a vote for Horace Greeley. The object they desire to accomplish is to prevent Democrats from voting for Greeley. It is not easy to determine whether they have the reputation of the Democracy or the reputation of Mr. Greeley most at heart—whether they want to save the Democracy from being contaminated by Mr. Greeley, or Mr. Greeley from being corrupted by the Democracy. They certainly show a painful anxiety to save *somebody*.—*St. Louis Republican*.

The Rev. Mr. Kittredge, Rum, and the Persians.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of Thursday, the 4th, there appeared an article over the signature of "Deist," in which the writer takes occasion to administer a rebuke to the Rev. Mr. Kittredge, for remarks reported to have been made in the Temperance meeting held in the First Congregational Church on the evening of July 1. The writer exhibits a great deal of virtuous indignation towards Mr. Kittredge for permitting his zeal for the enforcement of the Temperance law to overcome his sympathy for the starving Persians. Now, permit me to inform this champion of the rum-seller—who, with a great flourish of trumpets, informs the readers of THE TRIBUNE that the Christian religion is a myth if Mr. Kittredge does not sympathize with the suffering Persians—that he has been terribly misled by some designing person; and that, if he does not acknowledge the existence of revealed religion, he had better seek at once some intelligence greater than the light of Nature and his own reason to guard him against such egregious blunders in the future. Mr. Kittredge does not possess a charity that begins at home and remains there; but has, by his own unaided efforts, secured a subscription of over $600 for the starving Persians. Now, will this man without a religion inform us how much money he has given to the Persians, and how much he has secured among his friends, the saloon-keepers, for that suffering people? And let me inform Mr. "Deist" that, while the Christian people, in their quiet way, are responding to the urgent call from Persia, they can find ample time to look after those in our midst who would reduce us to a condition altogether as deplorable as that now existing in Persia; and that, while his friends are pouring whiskey down the throats of the laboring people of Chicago, the Christian people are endeavoring, with one hand, to arrest that flow of liquor, and, with the other, are holding bread to the starving Persians. Let this advocate of the Whiskey Ring go and do likewise. INIS.

CHICAGO, July 5.

The Defence in the Stokes Case.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have read your remarks in to-day's issue on the defence made by Stokes, charged with the murder of Fisk. You question whether a defence of this kind was ever made before. Permit me to be the means of serving your memory, in drawing your attention to the trial of Robert Kelly, which took place in Dublin a short time since, who then stood in the celebrated dock of Green street, charged with the murder of the spy Talbot, by shooting at him. In this case, which was tried before Chief Justice Whiteside, of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland. Kelly's counsel, from the moment he was arraigned at the bar, set up the defence that the informer Talbot's death was due to the physicians who attended his case after the shooting of him by Kelly,—the wound caused by the bullet which lodged in Talbot having been proved to be unskilfully treated by probing, from the effects of which Talbot became delirious, and speedily died. On this ground alone, I might justly say, did Kelly's counsel claim his acquittal, which was granted; and then was not involved in this instance the unskilled administration of chloroform and a solution of opium and brandy, as in Fisk's case. I need scarcely say that I have no interest whatever in the proceedings at New York. JOHN FFENNELL McGRATH.

CHICAGO, July 4.

OREGON.

Beauty of the Country—Dialects of the Indians—Original Indian Tongue.

Condition of the Indians at the Time of the Invasion by Cortez — Their Buildings.

Mound-Builders — Improved Condition of the Aborigines—Pueblo Indians.

Roads in Oregon—Vancouver—Strawberries and Roses—The Cascades—The Dalles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DALLAS, Oregon, June 15.

This is a lovely country, as it lies unrolled before us,—the green fields and forests glowing, and the wide rivers sparkling under the bright light of a June sun. All of the Oregonians feel its influence, and all praise the beauty of their land, which, to their minds, is

WITHOUT A PEER.

They are never tired of talking about it, and, when away from it, sigh to return to its shades, and for a view of its landscapes, which are really magnificent, and which posses for them a wondrous charm, found not elsewhere in this broad land. There is a sort of dreamy quiet about it, that seems the perfection of contentment; and one says to himself, "This is happiness, sure enough. Let the world go on as it may,—here I am in this glorious clime, and here I am willing to remain until I am gathered to my fathers."

A few Indians are seen loitering about, and now let us put on paper a few reflections concerning them. There are many red men yet in Oregon and Washington Territory, and, though we do not love them, they never fail to interest us.

The more a person becomes acquainted with the languages or dialects of the Indians, the more fully he becomes convinced that they all

SPRANG FROM ONE ORIGINAL TONGUE.

It is well known that the "sign-language" of all Indians is the same, or nearly the same; so that, if a man meets another, belonging to a different tribe, he is able to converse with him by means of signs, much in the same manner that deaf and dumb people converse with one another. Some of the gestures used by them on these occasions are exceedingly graceful. An aborigine from the Far North is able to ask all the questions he wishes to from an Indian who has been reared in the Far South, and he, in turn, is able to give all the information desired; and all this without a word having been spoken on either side. It is as silent as the movements of the Indians themselves, and all who have lived among them know how noiselessly they move about, and how suddenly they appear, like a spectre, at one's side. It seems that this language has existed from the highest antiquity, and originated in the necessities of men who were obliged to earn a living by hunting, which requires the greatest silence and caution in order to approach the wild beasts of the forest. The children are trained in this school of silence, and taught the language of signs from their earliest infancy.

In order to show that what has been said regarding the idioms of the Indians having sprung from one tongue, is borne out by facts, the following examples are given: In the Republic of Mexico, there is a State named Michoacan, which is almost like our own State of Michigan; Cheriqui, in Central America, is pronounced exactly like our Indian word Cherokee; Yuma, a river in Santo Domingo, is the same as Yuma, in California; Eutaw, in South Carolina, is the same as Utah, in the West, though spelled differently; and the name of the Pi-Ute Chief, Winnemucca, in Nevada, is nearly the same as the name of the Pottowatomie Chief, Winnemac, who lived in Indiana, and died there years ago; and there are towns in each of these States named after them respectively. The Chief of the Bannacks is named Tyghee, which is the same as the Chinook Tyee,—a name given to all Head-Men, or Chiefs. There is no such thing as chance about this matter; the Indians, at some time, all spoke the same language, and there is ample proof of it at the present day. The list given above could be greatly extended were it necessary to do so, but enough examples have been given to prove to any unprejudiced mind that the whole of America, North and South, was, at one time, inhabited by a tribe of Indians who spoke a tongue which has left its traces on earth after ages of time.

Whether the origin of the Indian tribes will ever be satisfactorily traced, it is difficult to conjecture; but enough is known on which to commence operations.

THE INDIANS WERE NEVER CIVILIZED,

nor even half-civilized; and their condition in Mexico, at the time it was invaded by Cortez, and as it is given by Prescott, is the merest fable. They had no great cities; had no great buildings; and their numbers have been over-estimated in the most outrageous manner. It was to the interest of Cortez to make the King of Spain and the Spanish people believe that he had conquered a civilized people and a numerous one. The fact is, he did nothing of the kind. He took the town which is now occupied as the site of the City of Mexico, and found therein a considerable amount of gold, but he found no imposing edifices,—no house which has stood to the present day,—and a people so few in numbers that the handful of Spaniards and the Tlascalans, who followed him, killed them all out of hand, and destroyed their town utterly. It is conceded that the Tlascalans were next in power to the Aztecs. They had, it is said, a large town, and it is not claimed that their town ever was destroyed. What has become of it? There they live to this day,—improved greatly, it is true, by their contact with the whites; few in numbers; by no means rich; with no traces of an imposing city, and no signs that there ever was one. I believe the Pyramid of Cholula is a natural hill, and I have been on it and all over it. That it was used as a place of sepulture, I believe is true; but it was on a natural hill, on which the Indians built a square building made of small white bricks, the size of a man's hand. It is time that we should begin to take a common-sense view of matters. Whoever saw the buildings which Stephens says he saw in Central America, except himself and his companions? No one. His imagination ran away with him, and he exaggerated everything. If the Indians had made such stately buildings as some travelers would have us believe, it is a little singular that such buildings should be so inaccessible, and there should be so few of them left. The renowned

HALLS OF THE MONTEZUMAS

were nothing more than a series of mud-built houses, such as are now called *adobe*, poorly constructed, and without furniture. The conquerers wished to have their countrymen believe they had overpowered a race of Kings, as it was fashionable, in those days, to worship Kings and potentates. But the ancient Mexican Kings were a squalid race, and scarcely deserving the name. The cruelty which the Spaniards manifested towards them, the wholesale robbery of them, the carrying them off as slaves, and the total absence of all principle in the treatment of the half-armed and almost totally-helpless Indians, form a picture not pleasant to contemplate.

A pleasing fiction of some honest and upright Western men is what is known as the operations of

THE "MOUND BUILDERS."

A few rude traces of some old earth-works are found in Ohio, which are looked upon as something wonderful. In fact, they are not wonderful at all, and scarcely worthy of notice. This want of a definite history of America before its discovery by Columbus has given rise to some curious works, and, among the rest,

THE MORMON BIBLE,

written by the Rev. Solomon Spaulding. Mr. Spaulding said he would write a book which people hereafter would believe was the true account of the history of the tribes of America, or at least of their passage across the Atlantic Ocean; and the Mormon Bible is nothing more or less than an account of said passage. In itself, it is quite an interesting work, and no doubt future generations of men will believe this book as being a full account of the peopling of this Continent by one of the wandering tribes of Asia.

When this country was discovered, it was very sparsely populated; and it is probable that there

ARE MORE INDIANS

living in North and South America to day than there were at the time the mainland was discovered by Europeans Some tribes have become extinct, while others have increased in numbers very materially. Those Indians who live near the white settlements, and who have adopted the clothing worn by the whites, and have learned to farm in a small way, have bettered their condition almost beyond belief. The Indians are better off to-day than they have ever been before since they have been on earth. That they are better morally, is a question, as the love of horse-stealing and the commission of most appalling murders lie close to the Indian's heart. They have to flaunt about the scalps which they love taken, no matter whether they are those of men, women, or children; and the good points of a horse stolen by them are descanted upon in the most lively and satisfactory manner. As adroit thieves and cold-blooded murderers, they are a decided success! One of my acquaintances says, "They can beat the world for

DAMNED OR'NARINESS."

I believe him, and never see a party of these wretched thieves without thinking of Falstaff's description of his soldiers: "No eye hath seen such scarecrows. There's but a shirt and a half in all the company; and the half shirt is two napkins tied together, and thrown over the shoulders like a herald's coat without sleeves." Some people believe the Indians can be tamed; perhaps they can be. I presume a wolf can be tamed also; but, after he is tamed, it is difficult to imagine of what earthly account he is. If the Indians and wolves were all reduced to the most perfect state of mildness, the world would probably be no better off; and, when the mild wolves got a chance at the mild lambs, wouldn't they make the wool fly?

It has always appeared to me that the vaunted habitations which are said to have been found in the Valley of Mexico, when it was discovered by the Spaniards, were about like those occupied by the Zuki and Moquis Indians, in New Mexico and Arizona, at the present day. Several bands of Indians in that country have the generic name of

PUEBLO INDIANS,

from the fact that they live in *pueblos*, or towns. Some of their houses are large, and two stories high. Not for effect or grandeur, but for protection; the lower story having no openings in the walls; entrance being effected by means of ladders reaching to the second story; these ladders being drawn up during the night, so that the enemies of these people are unable to get at them. These houses, too, are located in most inaccessible places; the approaches thereto being through narrow defiles, by the sides of which immense piles of stone have been placed, which can be hurled on the heads of the invaders, and the defiles themselves effectually blocked up in a short time. The Indiands of the pueblos have taken great care to defend themselves against their more savage enemies, and have done something in the way of farming and in raising herds of sheep; they being more advanced than any Indians yet found on the Continent. It has been fashionable to attribute a considerable degree of civilization to some of the Mexican tribes, but a careful investigation proves all such ideas to be false. So much for the Indians.

THERE ARE FEW GOOD ROADS

in Oregon. The reason is, that the country is, in most places, covered by so thick a growth of pine trees that it is a work of great labor to make them. The consequence is, that, when it rains,—which it does here the greater portion of the year,—the roads that are made are filled with mud, and hauling is exceedingly difficult. The roads through the thick forests are narrow, and lined on either side by thick undergrowth, which, in most parts of the State, give fine shelter to herds of elk, deer, and sometimes moose. There are not near as many roads made as ought to have been made in the last twenty years, and the absence of them strikes a stranger by no means pleasantly. The great thoroughfares along the bosom of the Columbia and Willamette are used by the steamboats belonging to the different companies, and the company which navigates the latter stream has a fleet of ten steamboats, which are noted for their cleanliness and excellent accommodations. A trip

FROM PORTLAND TO THE CASCADES

is a pleasant one, and some bold rocky scenery is passed, which is not excelled on this Continent. Six miles down the river takes us to the mouth of the Willamette. Turning to the right, we ascend the Columbia some four miles, when we reach the City of Vancouver, in Washington Territory. This is a neat village or town, and immediately adjoins the Reservation of Fort Vancouver, now a military post, and formerly the principal station of the Hudson's Bay Fur Company, which removed its depot from Astoria to this place about the year 1821. On the Reservation there is a neat Catholic Church, and here resides

BISHOP BLANCHET,

a most worthy and excellent man. He has been a missionary among the Indians for many years, and has endeared himself to all classes by his unaffected piety, sterling integrity of character, and unflinching zeal in what he believes to be the cause of true Christianity. He has under his charge a hospital, and a seminary for the young people of both sexes. Here may be seen white and Indian children together, and it is very touching to see the little ones walking out under charge of the kind Sisters, some of the wee ones being almost too small to toddle along; but they are all looked after in the most careful manner, and some of these poor little waifs would have had a sad time indeed had it not been for these kind-hearted and devoted Catholic ladies. I could never weary of watching this procession of little ones. They seemed so small, so happy, and so contented,—mere babies some of them were; and, in passing some lovely flower, these little mites of things could not resist the temptation of breaking away from their companions, and appropriating all its beauties to themselves. In every way they showed that they had been kindly treated, and that the Sisters were indeed the best friends they had on earth.

There is an Ordnance Depot also on the Reservation, and the military post or fort. The houses inside the fort were, for the most part, built in 1843, and are now pretty well rotted down, they having been built of logs. Several of them, however, are frame buildings, placed on the sites of the old buildings which have burned down; and altogether

THE PLACE IS EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT,

especially in midsummer. All around about there are myriads of strawberries, and I believe they are not raised elsewhere in as great profusion. Roses, too, seem to delight in this climate, and one house in the fort, formerly occupied by the present Paymaster General (General Alvord) and his most estimable lady, is absolutely covered with climbing roses. A more charming scene can scarcely be imagined. It is no wonder that this is a favorite post for soldiers, and all who were on the Pacific Coast are anxious to pass a portion of the time, at least, at this most desirable locality. The old fort formerly used by the Fur Company has gone entirely to ruin, and there is nothing left, except one old block-house, to remind the visitor of the former greatness of

THAT GIANT CORPORATION.

A portion of the officers belonging to Wilkes' exploring expedition were feasted and feted here; and more than one poor and weary immigrant, who crossed the Plains in early days, has had good cause to thank the hospitable gentlemen connected with the Hudson's Bay Company for favors received from them. Fur-buyers are hospitable to everybody except each other.

From Vancouver, the steamboat passes up the Columbia to the Cascades; and it is impossible to convey a true idea of the

GRANDEUR OF THE BOLD SCENERY

along the course of the river. In many places, the rocks jut close up to the water, and are covered with moss and ferns, with a tree not unfrequently finding a precarious foothold amid the crevices. There is one beautiful cataract, known as the Bridal Veil, which throws a wondrous charm over a huge rock, down the sides of which it spreads its misty waters. In the stream, there are several islands which have been used from time immemorial as burial-places by the Indians. There are several log buildings, and in these repose the ashes of the former residents; and the tombs themselves, with the remains of the dead, are slowly crumbling into dust.

At the Cascades, the Indians seem to be always at work catching salmon; and, on the land, they have immense houses wherein the fish are smoked. There is a railroad which passes round the Cascades on the Washington territory side of the stream, steamers being unable to pass up. At the head of the Cascades, there is a large bay, and here the passengers take another steamboat, and pass on to the Dalles, 150 miles from Portland. As we approach the latter place, the trees begin to disappear, and upon reaching the town, we find that there are no more of them, the Columbia traversing an immense treeless region for hundreds of miles. ALGEBRA.

Bounty to Soldiers.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SIR: Can an instance be furnished of any late soldier having received any benefit from the law recently enacted by Congress (April, 1872), giving bounty to soldiers who enlisted for three years, between the months of May and July, 1861, inclusive, provided that they have never received any bounty money from the Government? As an interested party, I have expended all the money in trying to get it that the promised amount will warrant, and find it impossible to even recover my discharge-papers. From what I can ascertain, there is very little or nothing doing in the Washington Departments with the chiefs at summer-resorts; and ask if it would be amiss to call the attention of ex-soldiers to Section 10 of the resolutions adopted at Cincinnati by the Liberal Republican Convention, with the advisement that all entitled to benefits of this enactment wait until there is a more prompt administration of affairs. M. L. H.,

Late of First California Regiment.

CHICAGO, July 5.

Indian Barbarities in New Mexico.

From the Denver Tribune.

Mr. Charles Kitchee passed through Denver yesterday on his way East. From him and his brother—Richard Kitchee, Esq.—we learn that there is a terrible state of feeling on the part of the settlers on the Red River, and throughout various parts of the New Mexico frontier in relation to the late Indian outrages. The murder of C. S. Hopkins, to which we have already referred, was aggravated by the display of every conceivable barbarity. Mr. Hopkins went to his ranche June 11. It is located some eighteen miles north of Fort Bascom, on the creek, N. M. He had not been there long, with his wife and partner—a Mr. Burns—before a band of Kiowas and Comanches rode up.

They were evidently angry, and Mr. Hopkins just had time to hide his wife in a little cabin near by. Covering her with buffalo robes, he again faced the Indians, who were growing more and more insolent.

Two hours in this way—the Indians trying to induce Mr. Hopkins to lay down his rifle, pledging themselves to do nothing violent. In an unfortunate moment Mr. Hopkins dropped his rifle. In another instant his body was riddled with balls, and two scalps taken from his head. A Mr. Burns, who was employed on the ranche, was als[o shot] and scalped.

The firing alarmed poor Mrs. H[opkins, who] rushed out of the cabin where s[he was] concealed. One of the [Indians] caught her by the hair and [was about to] scalp her, when a Mexican boy, [...] hand, begged the Indian to d[esist, saying] that Mrs. H. was his sister. Th[e boy's plea was] effective, the Kiowas and Mexi[cans being on] special friendly terms. Ano[ther Indian,] however, a Comanche, gathered [a lock of the hair] of the poor woman in his hand [and cut it] off close to her head.

The band then forced Mrs. [Hopkins to] wade into a deep pond near by, [and] on till the water reached her ch[in.] they kept her for a full hour, w[hile they] amused themselves by jeering at [her, poking] ing her with sticks, and indulgin[g in other] Indian pleasantries. After they ha[d enjoy]ed the spectacle sufficiently they car[ried her] to an adjacent hillock, ordering he[r to re]main there till their return.

Before they did return, howe[ver, the] faithful Mexican boy alluded to pr[eviously] managed to reach Mrs. Hopkins und[iscovered,] and guided her to Fort Bascom, w[here she] arrived more dead than alive. [Mr.] Hopkins was a native of Lowell, M[ass., and] had lived in New Mexico since 1861, [and was] well known and highly respected.

Troops were ordered in pursuit o[f the red] devils as soon as intelligence reac[hed Fort] Bascom, but up to the latest acco[unts the] fiends had managed to reach their [mountain] fastnesses with their scalps and th[eir plun]der.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

—Attorney General Wash. Bushn[ell bets] $100 on Greeley's election.

—J. D. Campbell, of Polo, ha[s been ap]pointed State's Attorney for Ogl[e County.]

—The De Witt County Nationa[l Bank will] invest $20,000 in a building on [the] square at Clinton.

—It is reported that a Chicago [firm is] negotiating for the purchase of th[e fac]tory at Milan.

—Kinmundy expects to send 12[...] of peaches to market.

—Colonel Thomas Snell, of C[linton, has] invested largely in the Canada [Southern] Railroad, and has money to spar[e for elec]tion bets.

—Mrs. Huntoon, the Postmaste[r at ...]ton, has again married, and, of cou[rse, vacates] the office. There is quite a conte[st ...]

—The Republican Convention at [... on] Tuesday, first nominated Jonatha[n ...] of Tazewell, for Senator, and, upo[n his with]drawal, Aaron B. Nicholson, of L[...], nominated for re-election.

—The name of Michael Sullivan [is] pressed by his friends as a cand[idate for] member of the State Board of Equ[alization] for the Eighth District.

—Thieves laboriously broke the sa[fe in the] Circuit Clerk's office, at Oqua[wka, and] found nothing to steal.

—The Stark County Republicans h[ave nom]inated Cyrus Bocock, of Penn, fo[r Repre]sentative; James H. Miller, for A[...], S. M. Adams, of Toulon, for Sheri[ff; ...] Brown, for Circuit Clerk; and P. [...]son, for Coroner.

—Grant has begun to spend the m[oney of] the people for his re-election. Eno[ugh] has been sent to this city to erect a wigwam building for the benefi[t of] Grant and his rings. We have no o[bjection] to Mr. Grant spending some of his revenue in building up Springfield, [but we] object to his putting up tinder boxes [in] what town we already have.—*S[pringfield] Register*.

—A correspondent writes: "A fa[rmer in] Kendall County has discovered a re[medy for] potato bugs. The 'Grant bugs,' a[s he calls] them—because they live on the indu[stry of] the country—were feeding on a field [of sev]enteen acres of potatoes, when he w[ent to] the meadow, took a load of ants (em[blems of] industry), sowed them among his vi[nes, and] in twenty-four hours the bugs were [ef]fectually 'cleaned out' as Grant wil[l be in] November."

WISCONSIN.

The dry goods store of H. Seigbert, [of Prai]rie du Chien, was burned, Thursday[; ...] loss $30,000.

—Three horses were killed by li[ghtning] near La Crosse, Tuesday.

—The citizens of La Crosse are op[posed to] the location of the railroad brid[ge ...] miles north of the town, although t[he Mil]waukee & St. Paul Company offers to [extend] their line into the business portio[n of the] city, and to run local trains connectin[g with] all trains passing over the bridge. [The dis]pute has, therefore, been referred [to the] Secretary of War, who will detail a[n officer] to report upon it.

—There were 1,800 men at work [on the line] of the Green Bay & Lake Pep[in Railroad] between Amherst and Northport [...] day night.

IOWA.

Members of the Dubuque Bar [petition] Governor Carpenter to appoint D. [...] District Judge, *vice* Brayton, resign[ed.]

—Dr. Wahrer and his three sons h[ave been] lodged in jail at Fort Madison, and [there is a] general belief at West Point that th[ey] instigated the boys to murder their [...]

—The Regents of the University [of Iowa] City have fixed the salary of P[resident] Thatcher at $2,800, and of each full P[rofessor] at $1,800. Prof. Hammond, in charg[e of the] law department, is to receive $2,500, [...] Cole $1,000, and Judge Miller $700.

—A dozen petitions are being c[irculated in] Dubuque, asking the City Council t[o appro]priate something for the re-establis[hment of the] town clock.

—Dr. Ady, of West Liberty, sold [a] horse for $700. The next night bur[glars re]lieved him of the money.

—The Council Bluffs *Republican* [made a] creditable first appearance on Tues[day.]

—A. Stark, baggage master of the [...] Railroad of Iowa, was instantly [killed] near Ackley, Wednesday night.

INDIANA.

Lloyd Glazebrook, of San Pierre, [a for]mer joint Representative of La Po[rte and] Stark Counties, died on the 4th. [He was] formerly in the State Senate.

—Considerable excitement was c[aused in] Penn township the other day, by a [...] of a respectable family. A marri[age was] about to be consummated, in fact th[e parties] were up before the minister, w[hen the] young lady backed out, despite th[e] entreaties of her friends present, a[nd posi]tively refused to go any further. T[he young] man was, of course, considerably sho[cked at] first, but soon made up his mind tha[t he had] the best end of the bargain, after al[l.—South] *Bend Union*.

MICHIGAN.

John A. Barnes, of Detroit, enjoy[ed the] Fourth with friends in a grove, fell [from a] hammock and dislocated his spine[. At] last accounts, was not expected to li[ve.]

—D. N. Brown, a wealthy fruit-gr[ower of] St. Joseph, recently offered his wi[fe, with] whom he has lived more than fort[y years,] $16,000 to sign a bill of separation, [so] that he may marry his hired girl, a[ged ...] of 16, toward whom he is amorously [inclined.] Mrs. Brown looked at the proposed [separa]tion from a purely commercial point [of view,] took the $16,000, and went her ways.

MINNESOTA.

The St. Paul bridge is reopened to [...]

—The colonists' reception-house, a[t Brain]ard, built by the Northern Pacific [Railroad] Company, was opened on Thursday [evening] last, by a grand ball, which was atte[nded by] a large delegation from Duluth an[d other] points along the line of the road.

—Bob-o-link has amended his rec[ent con]fession, it is said, the Great Spirit t[...]rary notwithstanding, and now im[plicates] the other two Indians in the murde[r of the] Cook family.

—A private letter from Duluth, rec[eived in] this city last evening, contained th[e follow]ing: "Accident on the Northern [Pacific.] A freight train collides with a [...] train. Engineer and five men kil[led."—St.] *Paul Press*, 4th.

MISSOURI.

The city of Springfield has voted $[...] aid of local manufactures.

—The award of damages to proper[ty own]ers, at St. Louis, on the line of t[he] bridge approaches, is $497,747.

—The stockholders in the St. Jo[...] held a meeting lately, and voted [to issue] $800,000 in bonds, to be sold in New [York, to] obtain money to complete the bridg[e.]

—Sufficient iron to complete the [...] Missouri & Pacific Railroad to Ki[...] has been purchased, and the road [will be] completed to that point within 60 day[s.]

—An affray in the railroad freigh[t depot] at Trenton, Wednesday afternoon, [between] four discharged blacksmiths, resul[ted in] the death of one and the fatal woun[ding of] another. All these parties had been [drink]ing.

OHIO.

A little daughter of Martin Schil[...] Chillicothe, knocked her eye ou[t while] splitting kindling, the other day.

—The residents of Norwood, near [Cincin]nati, were pleasantly entertained o[n Monday] evening on the grounds of J. McD[...] witnessing the blooming of a n[umber of] specimens of the "Night Blooming C[ereus."]

—G. A. Allen, Auditor of Seneca C[ounty,] has decamped, owing the public [...] $85,450 and his private friends all h[e could] borrow of them. He was last known [to be] in Toledo.

Ben. Butler's Wrath when Offered a Bribe.

From the Springfield Republican.

During the General's Proconsul[ship in New Orleans, he] was sitting one day in his office when [a gen]tleman of mercantile antecedents and [a taste] for *sub rosa* financiering, solicited [and ob]tained an interview. He delivered [the object] of his errand with the frank directness [of a man] to a man of the world. He and some [friends] of his had a little job on hand—som[ething] in the cotton or sugar line. There w[as a good deal] of money in it. "Now, we underst[and] about this," continued the visitor, [... this] is business. Of course, we shall [do the] square thing by you—say twenty-fi[ve per] cent."

The General leaped from his chair[, con]fronted the tempter with virtuous i[ndigna]tion stamped on every feature of his [expres]sive face, and used this memorable b[ut im]proper language: "Why, you * * [...] If you dare to insult me by m[en]tioning twenty-five per cent again, I will k[ick you] from here to No. —, Blank street." [...]gular—not to say inexplicable—coin[cidence,] the number mentioned is said to have [been] indentical with that of the late [...] Butler's office.

—An *enceinte* North Carolina wom[an] had witnessed the death of a parti-c[olored] calf, a few days before her confine[ment, and was] delivered of an infant spotted like a [...]

THE HON. LAWRENCE WELDON.

His Declination of the Liberal Nomination for Attorney-General of Illinois.

George L. Gross, Esq., Chairman Liberal Republican State Central Committee:

DEAR SIR: I am informed by the proceedings of the Joint Convention of the Liberal Republicans and the Democracy of the State of Illinois, that I have been nominated for the office of Attorney-General.

Inasmuch as I had declined to be a candidate whenever the subject was mentioned to me, this result was most unexpected. I regret that I did not know of the disposition to nominate me, so that the Convention might have selected some other person for that position.

I hope I will not be considered as disregarding the extent and honor of the compliment, in taking the course which, from personal reasons, I am compelled to adopt, in declining the trust of being the candidate of the Reform movement for the responsible position to which I have been assigned by the partiality of my friends.

By the new Constitution, the Attorney General is required to reside at the Capital, and be in immediate and continuous communication with the heads of the various Executive Departments, so as to advise them on legal questions which may arise in the discharge of the respective duties assigned them by the laws and Constitution.

By the usage and necessity of party organization, a person having a place on the State ticket is expected to canvass the State in the advocacy of the men and measures of the party with which he is identified.

The proper discharge of my duty as a candidate of the party and an officer of the State—if elected—are responsibilities and trusts which I am not permitted, by my present condition and future arrangements, to accept; afflicted as I have been for years, I have uniformly declined the use of my name in connection with any popular election.

I trust that my motives will not be misunderstood in taking the course I have in reference to my nomination. I place my declination on grounds purely of a private nature, without any disposition to evade or avoid any just responsibility from my connection with the cause of Political Reform.

Yours, &c., LAWRENCE WELDON.

THE PUEBLO VILLAGE OF TAOS.

Explanation of the Mysterious Estufas—The Architecture, Manners, and Religion of the Tribe.

From the Las Vegas Mail.

This village is situated three miles north-east of the town of Fernandez, or Taos proper, and at the mouth of the Pueblo canyon. It consists of two principal buildings, and a number of smaller ones, lying upon opposite sides of the Pueblo stream, at a distance of some two hundred yards apart. The two principal buildings are the main objects of interest, and in fact embrace nineteen-twentieths of the town. They are irregular pile structures, one of five and the other seven stories in height. Each succeeding story is built smaller than the one below; presenting a series of terraces, or steps, which terminate in a single room at the top, resembling somewhat the great pyramids of Egypt. Communication with the various stories is effected by means of short ladders from the outside, and rooms are entered by doors in the roofs, so that to ascend to any particular room a person has to pass consecutively over the roofs of each of the stories below, and over the roof of the room to be entered, and then come down through the door in the roof. All the water, wood, provisions, etc., are carried up by the women. There is no communication between the different apartments, and small holes in the wall serve as windows and ventilators.

The largest of these buildings probably contains a hundred or more apartments, and covers from three to four acres of ground. The other is probably two thirds as large. From the roof of the last story, from 50 to 60 feet above the plain below, one of the chiefs of the tribe, at sunrise and sunset of each day, gives his orders, apportioning to the different members their respective duties.

Around the foot of these buildings are situated seven *estufas*, or stoves. Respecting the use of these *estufas* many erroneous opinions have been entertained, and, their being guarded against the entrance of strangers, a mystery has been thrown around them, which has led to the wildest conjectures as to their use. After viewing and examining every other point of interest, my curiosity to unravel this mystery led me to ask the permission of the Indians to descend and examine them. By dint of hard begging and presents, his consent was finally obtained, and he himself descended into the principal one with me. I found it to be nothing but a circular hole in the ground, of some twenty feet in diameter, covered with stout timbers, and the whole covered with earth, forming a roof, with a small opening in the top, through which ingress and egress is effected by a long ladder. This subterranean apartment contained no furniture, except a few pegs driven in the wall and a couple of drums made of hides. In the centre was a hole about two feet square, and a foot deep, serves as a receptacle for fire to heat the room in winter, and two holes, in opposite sides, in the wall near the floor, admit a current of air which drives the smoke out through the opening above. At the time of my visit there was no fire in the room, nor any person, and the Alcalde explained the use of the *estufas* to be simply for holding councils, dancing and performing and ornamenting themselves when any great feast is to be held. It is said that the Indians keep a perpetual fire in these *estufas* and that a certain number of young men are detailed to feed the fire and prevent its extinguishment. This, I am satisfied, is false, for I saw no indication whatever of a fire being observed. Moreover the Alcalde assured me that all the *estufas* were similar to the one I visited; and when he gave his consent that our party should inspect them, he told us to go to any one of them we chose, and did not offer to accompany us until I had urged him to do so. The erroneous ideas have been entertained concerning the contents and use of these subterranean apartments; but I am satisfied that the explanation given me is the true one, and that the jealousy with which they are guarded—from superstitious motives which I cannot explain—has been the only foundation upon which these opinions are based.

A short distance from one of the main buildings, and within the wall which encloses the whole village, stand the ruins of an old temple. At the time of the Mexican war this temple was whole, and contained the images and other objects sacred to their worship; but when the United States troops under General Price, attacked the place, the inhabitants took refuge there, and its walls were bombarded and broken through by them. Holes in the walls made by the balls are yet to be seen, as well as the timbers where fire was set to the building to cause its evacuation. I searched a long time for a ball, but they have all been carried away, and not even the bullets which were shot into the wooden door frames have all been extracted. The walls of the church are from three to seven feet in thickness and are now more than half disappeared, both inside and covering the floor to a depth of six feet.

The members of the tribe in their relations with the outside world, are governed by the laws of the land, but among themselves they have their own laws and officers to execute them. The principal of these officers are a Governor and a peace Captain, the latter being called the Alcalde, a word synonymous with the English term, Justice of the Peace. These officers are elected annually, and have their subordinates to assist them. Their religion is said to be a mixture of the Jewish, Catholic, and Montezuma fire worship, though of the latter I entertain doubts for reasons heretofore given. They have a chapel, attend mass, and call themselves Catholics. They claim exclusive ownership and control of the land surrounding the village of some six miles square, and no one is allowed by the government to either buy or take a lease upon their lands. They will, however, lease them for terms of from one to fifty years, at a merely nominal sum, but they themselves cultivate the greater part, and are tolerably good farmers. The Indian agent appoints a school teacher for the village and furnishes the necessary books, but there is but little interest in learning, and the school is but poorly attended.

Among them are some rich men who own hundreds of horses and cattle. It was my [illegible] the richest man of the village, [illegible] 60 years of age, and [illegible] white (?) shirt, moccasins, [illegible] blanket, and would as [illegible] per of the town as [illegible] but little difference [illegible] different individuals [illegible] a little more [illegible] men are generous [illegible] few that [illegible] be called [illegible] This Pueblo [illegible] red or more [illegible] ishing. They [illegible] the outside [illegible] always use [illegible] entirely [illegible] very fond of [illegible] lands, if allowed [illegible] many feast [illegible] the 30th of September [illegible] them, and celebration [illegible], to witness which [illegible] from every part of the [illegible]

A Clairvoyant's Eyesight.

[illegible] ey, the well-known poet, in a [illegible] at St. George's Hall, London [illegible] two-and-twenty years ago, he [illegible] to see a clairvoyant read without [illegible] She was asked to place [illegible] over her eyes, so as to prevent her [illegible] to see. He knew so little of [illegible] of him, that he placed [illegible] wide apart that she could see [illegible] This lady afterward became [illegible] he found that this reading by [illegible] vision was a fact. He had never [illegible] understood it before. Since then, [illegible] he had seen her read so hundreds [illegible] hundreds of people. [illegible] had been prepared for the [illegible] spiritualism by what they saw [illegible] Not only did she read [illegible] manner, but the human body [illegible] to be diaphanous to her. She [illegible] of in hospitals to diagnose [illegible] prescribe for them. Her power [illegible] whether her eyes were [illegible]; in fact, if the eyes of the flesh were open she could not read at all. A young man once asked her if she could see the pain he had. She said that he must have suffered a fracture of the rib, as one bone was overlapping another. The young man replied that he had suffered such a fracture, and that he had always feared the bones had not been properly set. On another occasion an officer came with a friend. He was dressed as a private gentleman. He had lost a carpet-bag and wanted to know if it could be found by means of clairvoyance. She described the bag and contents, amongst other things a brace of curious silver-mounted pistols of Indian workmanship, then a something which she could not identify. Turning to the officer, she uttered a scream. He wore an artificial arm; his own, which he had lost in action, was in the bag, and that was what she had described. One morning on waking up at seven o'clock she informed her husband that his mother was dead. On being questioned as to how she knew, she said that she had seen the black-edged letter put under the bed-room door. At eight o'clock Mr. Massey himself saw the letter containing the sad announcement put under the door.

THE ST. CROIX LAND GRANT.

Important Judicial Decision.

From the La Crosse (Wis.) Republican.

The Circuit Court of the United States, sitting at St. Paul, has decided at last the question, where is the title to the lands granted by Congress to the State of Wisconsin in 1856, to aid in constructing a railroad to Lake Superior from the St. Croix. Its decision was made in the cases of Schulenberg, Boeckler & Co., *vs.* Samuel Harriman, and Andrew Schone *vs.* Harriman, and the point arose in this way. The plaintiffs having cut timber upon the old sections included in the grant, Samuel Harriman in the spring of 1871 seized, in the boom at Stillwater, the logs so cut, claiming the right to do so by virtue of authority under the United States, and also under the State of Wisconsin. The plaintiffs, upon such seizure being made, brought the actions named to recover possession of the logs. Upon the trial of the cases, the defendant proved his authority under the State of Wisconsin to make the seizure and offered to prove, also, his power as agent of the United States. To this proof Mr. Brisbin, counsel for the plaintiffs, objected, and, upon suggestion of the court, the question was then argued as to where the title to these railroad lands rested. Mr. B. made a long argument, claiming that one of two propositions were true, viz: either that the railroad not having been built within the time limited by the grant of 1856, as extended by the act of Congress of 1864, the lands had reverted to the United States; or that, by the act of 1869, the State of Wisconsin had vested the title in the Bayfield and St. Croix Railroad. Mr. Davis, counsel for the defendant, replied. The Court, consisting of Judge Miller, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and Judge Dillon, Circuit Judge, delivering its decision by Judge Miller, decided: first, that by the act of 1856, the title in these lands had vested in the State of Wisconsin, in trust; that the power of the State was limited by that act; that the State could not vest the title to the lands in any company until the terms of that act were complied with, *i. e.*, the railroad built, and therefore that as between the State and the companies chartered by it, the title was in the State; and second, that the title having been vested by the act of 1854 in the State of Wisconsin, it could not be resumed by the United States, save by act of Congress, or possibly by judicial decision only, and that in consequence the title to the lands in question remained in the State of Wisconsin, although the railroad had not been constructed, and would so remain until divested in one of the manners named. Judge Miller stated that this question of the diverting of title granted by the United States, had been before him several times, as well when sitting in the Supreme Court as in the Circuit. Upon this decision the defendant was allowed to justify his seizure as agent of the State of Wisconsin, but was precluded from showing his authority under the United States. On Thursday last the cases were ended, the jury bringing in a verdict for the defendant, in the Schulenberg case of something over $16,000, and in the Schone case of over $3,000. Messrs. Brisbin & Palmer, of St. Paul, and McClure, of Stillwater, appeared as attorneys for the plaintiffs and Messrs. Davis, of St. Paul, and Baker & Spooner, Henry A. Wilson, and George Clinton, of Hudson, as attorneys for the defendant.

This decision prevents the Commissioner of the Land Office and the Secretary of the Interior, from returning these lands to market, and will enable the State, through a chartered company, to build a railroad connecting the St. Croix with Superior City and Bayfield, unless Congress can at its next session be induced to revoke its grant already made. We do not believe that body will take from us what it has already given, and what we have endeavored to deserve by most strenuous efforts to comply with the terms of its gift, especially as over twenty miles of railroad required by its grant to be built have been constructed.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

One Man Instantly Killed—Three Others Since Dead—Three More Dangerously Wounded.

From the Belle Plaine (Iowa) Union, July 4.

On Tuesday morning, at about 9:15, the pusher and switch-engine Genoa collided with the construction train, which was backing up to avoid No. 17, at a point about a mile and a quarter east of Belle Plaine. Foote, conductor of the construction train, had received orders to work between Belle Plaine and Luzerne, keeping out of the way of regular trains, and Armstrong, engineer of the Genoa, had orders to push No. 17 (freight train) over the hill. Both Foote and Armstrong were acting under orders when the collision occurred. The engine and train collided just in the western edge of the deep cut between this place and Luzerne. A number of men were in the caboose and quite a number on the Genoa. Four men were sitting on the running board in front of the Genoa, and, jumping off, escaped with some pretty severe bruises, but nothing really serious. The engineer (Armstrong) and his fireman escaped in the same way. One man, (a freight conductor, we believe,) kept his place on the Genoa in front of the cab where he kept a hold on the bar, and escaped without injury. The following are the persons killed and wounded by this fearful accident:

Wm. H. Anderson had both legs badly broken. He died from inhaling steam, although he probably could not have survived his external injuries many days. He expired just after he reached his home, about three-quarters of a mile from the scene of the collision.

John Carroll had no bones broken, but was badly scalded internally and externally. Death caused by the inhalation of steam. Died Tuesday night.

John Oliver, neck broken and arm mashed. Killed instantly.

James Chuchick inhaled steam, and was completely boiled outside and inside. Lived long enough to reach his home, in the west part of town.

James Carroll is badly burned by steam about the head and body. It is feared that he has inhaled steam. No bones broken. Recovery doubtful. He is a brother of John Carroll, before mentioned.

Michael Brandon has no bones broken. Is scalded about the back and face. Has some bruises and one ear split. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Joseph Rana or Bannash is badly scalded about the back, shoulders, arms, chest and one leg. No bones broken but some severe bruises. Recovery doubtful.

Doctors McMorris, Tweedale, Worly, and Cook, of this place, and Dr. Beam, of Waltham, were in attendance. Dr. Cox was also summoned, but being absent in the country was not in attendance.

A Coroner's inquest is now (as we write) in session.

The real cause of death in each case except that of Oliver, whose neck was broken, appears to have been the rush of steam from the Genoa through the car in which they lay. This escape of steam is said to have been caused by the bursting of certain steam-pipes.

The external wounds not resulting from steam were caused by the crushing in of the way-car by the flat-car next to it, and also by the engine. The engine (Genoa) crushed through some six feet of the way-car, and all the rest of the way-car, except some seven feet, was cut through by the flat-car next to it. Nearly the whole of the flat-car was thrown into the caboose, or way-car.

"HOLD ON, MR. SMITH!"

How the Radical Speaker of the Illinois House Committed Himself to Gratz Brown's Brother-in-Law.

From the Frankfort (Ky.) Yeoman, July 2.

Last week Hon. Wm. L. Smith, Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives, a native of this county, visited Frankfort to revive his boyhoods recollections, after an absence of nearly forty years. It was a great pleasure to meet him, and to witness his delight in recalling many incidents of local interest which had slumbered so long in his memory, but which were revived by the scenes of his early youth. While here, he visited the great stock sales at Colonel West's and Mr. Alexander's, on Tuesday and Wednesday last. While at the former, an incident occurred which is too good to be lost. Mr. Smith is, of course, as his official position would indicate, an ardent Republican of the Grant school. In moving about the crowd of strangers he was agreeably surprised to spy out Colonel W. T. Scott, of Lexington, a brother-in-law of Governor Gratz Brown, whom he had known in Illinois as a Republican, but of whose enthusiastic support of the Greeley and Brown ticket he was not apprised. "Is this Mr. Scott?" said he, approaching him. "Mr. Smith, of Illinois, I believe," said the Colonel; and at once there ensued a hearty shake of the hand. Now, when Mr. Smith approached Colonel Scott, the latter was in conversation with Colonel William Cassius Goodloe, of Lexington, the Republican member of the House from Fayette, who has every morning to buckle on an arsenal to preserve his valuable life from assassination. Of course Colonel Scott introduced Mr. Smith somewhat in this wise: "Mr. Smith, let me introduce you to Colonel Goodloe, Republican Representative in the Legislature from my county." The Colonel greeted the Illinoisan with his usual affability, and at once placed him at his ease. After the interchange of the usual courtesies, Mr. Smith, feeling relieved to find himself, as he thought, in such congenial company, began to unburden his mind politically, after this fashion: "Well, Colonel," addressing himself to Colonel Goodloe, "I'm very glad to meet you gentlemen; I've been in Kentucky three or four days, and find Republicans rather scarce; and, by-the-by, Colonel, things are beginning to look a little 'sk-ery;' this infernal Greeley movement threatens to play the hob with us." The presence of Colonel Scott made this remark rather unpalatable to Colonel Goodloe, but he only manifested it by a nervous twitch of his handsome moustache and a gathering of his brow, but Mr. Smith, not interpreting, as was intended, proceeded in his remarks: "I don't know how it is with you all in Kentucky, but in Illinois the Greeley movement is taking like wild-fire, and if it goes on Illinois is lost to us, and—" At this juncture Colonel Goodloe could stand the agony no longer, especially as he saw Scott's face illuminated with a smile of triumph and unwilling to trust him with the completion of the sentence, he called out: "Hold on, Mr. Smith, you are going a little too far in party confidence; this man, whom you once knew as a Republican, is one of those traitors who has gone over to Greeley, and it won't do to talk so freely before him." Mr. Smith turned pale, and both he and Goodloe looked like they had swallowed a piece of Limberger cheese. How they took the taste out of their mouths our informant didn't say, but they were seen some time afterward talking to themselves very earnestly and confidentially, and it is supposed they managed it satisfactorily. Mr. Smith leaving, no doubt, as well posted as to the hopelessness of Grant's cause in Kentucky as he is convinced of it in Illinois.

COOL.

The Proposition of B. Jones, Lately Deceased, to Dr Dameron.

JACKSON, Miss., March 20, 1872.

The following letter was part of the testimony in the Dameron case, which was tried in our Criminal Court, and finished yesterday by the acquittal of Dr. Dameron on the charge of murder, in having shot B. Jones at the corner of Second and Monroe streets, in the spring. It is the most consummate piece of cool impudence that was ever brought into a court of justice:

JACKSON, MISS., March 20, 1872.

DEAR SIR: I wrote you a letter the other day, through Maggie finding fault with you for telling her things that Lyons and others has told you about me. I now write to you for an entirely different purpose; and any thing I may say in here that may grate against your feelings, or that you think I ought not to say, take it as an error of the head and not of the heart.

Maggie loves me. That you know; and instead of our separation conquering this passion, it only inflames it; and to-day we love each other more, and no matter what else may happen, it will never lessen, but continue growing in strength.

You know you are not happy—that it is a word not in your vocabulary—you have ever been jealous and distrustful, and must have known that Maggie did not love you; at least, if you could not see it other could. I wish to do nothing wrong. God knows I have done enough of that; but I have never wronged a person, and if I have wronged you in loving Maggie, then I am truly sorry, but you know yourself it was a love that neither of us sought, but we could no more control ourselves than we could control the mountain streams. I am guilty of no vice. Maggie knows much better than you, all my failings, but still she loves me. All that Lyons and Holmes, *et id omne genus*, should say of me will not alter her love or mine. Now, sir, these are plain facts that must be patent to you as they are known to myself.

I am willing to wait years for her. Such a love as she bears for me is not found every day, year, or century. You may think I am mistaken; well, if I am, let the fault rest with me. Would you, through, selfishness, render two creatures unhappy? I know you would not; You have shown your generosity too often for me to believe that. I want Maggie with me, in the same town, or near me, where I can see her often. In the eyes of legality Maggie is your wife; in the sight of God she is mine. You may think me sacrilegious, but my intentions are pure, *so help me God*. You asked me to take Maggie when I was there. You know the reason I did not do it; besides, you were angry with her, when one that loved her could do anything with her. Now, are you ready for the proposition? *Let Maggie come to me.*

You know her. You know that she has attempted her life four times, twice since I have known her; and had you rather an unprepared soul should thus terribly meet its God, and both lose her, than that one should gain her? I will treat her as I would a sister until such time as the law will decide we are both free; and you know yourself that you will be happier without than with her. I will take good care of her, and will register a solemn oath before Heaven that I will never desert her, no matter what the circumstances.

You know Maggie is wilful and headstrong about matters, and I certainly do not see what you can gain by rendering her miserable because you are unhappy. I will love her forever as I do now, and I will not be satisfied until that love is consummated. But, on the other hand, if she does not wish this, as she has repeatedly told me she *does* wish it, I will forever and forever release the charms of love, and become a miserable wanderer, as I have been the better days of my life.

O, sir, I pray you to agree to this. Ask Maggie if she does not wish it. If she does not, then I am miserable indeed. I am doing well and will pay all debts that she may contract, and supply all her wants. She shall live away from me, so she is in the same town. Now, to any one who did not know the circumstances as you do know them, this will seem foolish; but you know I mean what I say, and I fear the consequences of a refusal on your part to her, but it is no use to mention that. You know her as well as I do. Do not refuse me. Think over it. Ask your heart if you would not be happy, and I will bless you forever.

Awaiting and hoping a favorable reply, and wishing you well, I am your erring friend, BENNETT JONES.

THE GUILLOTINE.

How France Kills Her Criminals.

It is generally taken for granted that the beheading instrument used in France and some other countries of Europe, was invented, or at least perfected, by the amiable and philanthropic physician whose name it bears, but in reality this doubtful honor belongs to some earlier inventor, whose name has not been preserved. An instrument of this kind was used in Germany early in the thirteenth century, and was known as the "Panke," or "Diele." In 1268 it was mentioned in the criminal statutes of the Netherlands, and its name appears in many accounts of executions in Germany and other countries about the same period.

In Italy a similar instrument, called the *mannaia*, was used for the execution of persons of quality. Beatrice Cenci suffered death by this instrument in 1599. In England a similar machine was used, and a full description of it may be found in the British State Calendar for 1768. The "maiden" of Scotland, which was used for the beheading of Morton in 1581, was an instrument similar to those already mentioned, and is supposed to have been brought over from Germany by the very man who suffered by it. It is in the museum of the Antiquarian Society at Edinburgh. Even France possessed it as early as the fifteenth century, under the name of "Doloire;" and two centuries later the unfortunate Duke de Montmorency was executed with this instrument, at the instigation of Richelieu. It seems then to have passed out of use, and to have been forgotten.

When, therefore, Dr. Joseph Ignace Guillotin, on the 1st of December, 1789, proposed in the French Constituent Assembly to alleviate the horrors of capital punishment by adopting a machine which would dispense with the axe or sword, he was merely reviving an old contrivance which had been superseded in Germany, France, and Italy by the very instruments of decapitation which he was trying to abolish.

Dr. Guillotin's motion was not formally acted on until the 20th of March, 1792, when a resolution was passed ordering a decapitating machine of the kind described by the Doctor to be adopted. The plan was submitted to the carpenter employed by the Government, who demanded 5,000 francs for making the machine, but finally, after much chattering, a better bargain was made with a young German mechanic named Schmidt, who agreed to furnish eighty-three of the new instruments—one for each department—for the sum of 500 francs each. It was first tried on the 18th of April, 1792, upon a number of corpses at the Bicetre Hospital, and was found to work with rapidity and decision. A week later it was employed for the decapitation of a convicted highway robber named Pelletier. The dreadful use to which it was afterward put in the wholesale massacre of innocent men, women, and even children, made its very name a horror, and contributed not a little to its not being adopted in England and the United States, instead of the gallows, as a means of inflicting capital punishment. It consists of a block resting between two upright grooved posts, between which slides a heavy-weighted knife with an oblique edge. The sufferer is strapped firmly to a plank, and thrust face downward between the posts, so that his neck is directly under the knife. A spring is touched, the heavy, keen-edged blade descends, and the head is severed from the body as easily as a sharp razor severs a hair.

Guillotin himself narrowly escaped being a victim of the instrument which bears his name. He was thrown into prison during the reign of terror, but was released on the death of Robespierre, resumed the practice of his profession in Paris, and died quietly in his bed on the 26th of March, 1814. The story that he died broken-hearted because of the infamy attached to his invention is, of course, untrue.

The question whether death by the guillotine is comparatively painless was raised in France soon after the reintroduction of the instrument. In 1795, Dr. Sommering, in the *Moniteur*, denounced it as too rapid in operation, and maintained that sensation did not cease immediately after decapitation. Many experiments were tried to test the truth of his theory. Eminent physicians assiduously attended executions, and, by striking at the severed head, shouting in its ear, and divers other ways, endeavored to ascertain whether sensation survived the shock of decapitation. Sommering's book was followed by Gedillot's "Historical and Philosophical Reflections upon Execution by the Guillotine," and the next year the same author continued the discussion in a work entitled "Anecdotes of Decapitated Persons." But the question remains unanswered.

THE ADELSBERG GROTTOS.

Wonderful Stalactite Caverns in Austria.

Correspondence of the New York World.

Adelsberg is a most honest and pristine village, curled up at the foot of a long spine of hilly country in South Austria. If you should happen to take a night train from Trieste, and walk from Adelsberg station (for you find no carriage) down the winding road to the cluster of white hamlets asleep beneath you in the moonlight, you would never forget the quiet picture, and would hardly believe that, like that lovely lake as you go from Pozzuoli—the Avernus of Virgil—it sleeps upon the confines of hell itself. Our guide who is in the pay of the Austrian Government, to which the Adelsberg grottos are a source of revenue, conducts us through a doorway, under a poor attempt at a K. K. double-headed eagle. After a matter of some gulden with the pretty peasant girl with a quill pen and a box of green sand, you are armed with the Kaiserin Koenigin permits, surrounded by guides, and *en route* for the grottos, a mile or less distant. You enter an unpromising hole in the hill-side, and grope hopelessly after the feeble taper of your guide for some little distance, when, behold! the chamber of horrors, and the very portal of the infernal kingdom.

Imagine a vast dome, lighted, or, by courtesy of speech, illuminated, to receive you. The silence, broken only by the rushing Styx, or, as they call it, the Polk; the intense blackness that covers you as you enter like a pall, disturbed only by little flocks of light from the candles placed in line along the bridge; and then as your eyes grow accustomed to the unwonted gloom, the murky and undefined walls as it were coming nearer and nearer, and reaching out to entomb you—like the confines of his cell to the prisoner of Herculaneum—all is fearfully grand. I could see a hundred shadowy forms dancing in the gloom; the lights were the eyes of imps—tricky seneschals to their infernal majesties—and the eternal mist, congealing into drops above, brought to me the very gulf of the tragedy.

Drip, drip, drip, here is nothing but dripping.

This immense dome is 160 feet wide and more than 100 feet high. But no figures or no words can give a measure of this fearful gulf in the black bowels of the everlasting hills. The river Polk, before mentioned, disappears in a cavern 50 feet below the entrance to these grottos, reappearing here, whence it is once more lost, to meet the daylight finally at Pianina, where it is known as the Unz, and where objects will appear twelve hours after being committed to the rushing waters in the grotto. But the real name of this torrent must be the Styx, and I, for one, am satisfied. I prefer to bide my time. Crossing the Styx by the wooden bridge and ascending the opposite cliff by steps cut in the rock, you pass through a succession of coridors and chambers. The Austrian Government has obligingly placed lights at every available point. Behind every transparent stalagmite, in every pulpit, hanging chamber, and fairy eyrie into which the fantastic stalactites have grouped themselves, the little fires are twinkling, while groined aisles and Gothic arches whose keystones are hidden in the gloom lead on to fresh wonders.

Here is another huge hall or dome which every year, our guides tell us, at some great festival, is decked into the semblance of a giant ball-room, and a grand dance is given by the authorities. I should as soon think of dancing in the catacombs of Rome with partners such Holbein drew together for his "Dance of Death." Still, for all that, fresh young damsels from the world above do come here to whirl around in their native waltz, and there are highly colored prints of the strange scene on sale in Adelsberg village "to witness if I lie." A little further on, perhaps a mile or two from the fast receding daylight, is a strange and fantastic effect, which some one has named "Mount Calvary." In this third dome, whose limits are entirely hidden in the gloom, there rises a rugged hill. Tall white stalagmites lift themselves like ghosts around you, and look out upon you in the dimness on every side; and you cannot but recall that marvellous picture of Dore's of the "Eleventh Hour," where spectres close around the lofty cross whose awful shadow falls upon the ever wandering Jew.

And now the weird precincts resolve themselves into narrower and more curious corridors. Your guide walks faster on from chamber to chamber and vault to vault. The dampness becomes thicker and more penetrating, and big clammy drops fall from the roof upon your face. The silence becomes heavier and more oppressive. You involuntarily lower your tones to the subdued influences of the place, or cease to speak at all and grasp your companion's arm for sympathy. You are approaching terra incognita. Where these spectral chambers end no human foot has penetrated. It is a mystery which we, at least, shall never solve, and we hurriedly retrace our steps until the welcome daylight dazzles us. Along the route we have passed, different mural tablets and monuments chronicle the visits here of imperial and royal sight-seers. And there are besides these, smaller grottos, which, having been brought to light in their years, or visited by them, are christened after the Emperors Ferdinand and Franz Josef, and the Empress Elisabeth.

How Grant Behaved at the Jubilee.

From the Boston Post, July 1.

The Presidential visit has been accomplished, and Boston has another remembrance of honors conferred upon her by the head of the nation. The Long Branch races were deprived of one of their most enthusiastic spectators, whose official presence was debarred by the Harvard Commencement and the International Jubilee. The heart of the entire Commonwealth beat high with admiration at the self-sacrifice which would calmly and uncomplainingly put by such imperative national duties for the simple sake of being created a doctor of laws by the courtesy of Harvard College, or the ephemeral pleasures of listening to one of the Jubilee concerts. This expressed devotion to science and art, Massachusetts can never pass by unrewarded, and Boston, the scientific and artistic centre, will rush wildly to the political rescue, dating her enthusiasm, [illegible] day, at Cambridge, or [illegible] Foreign bands [illegible] at the Coliseum. The honor of appearing [illegible] artists have had [illegible] patiently listened, [illegible] before him and he [illegible] more bored than usual, [illegible] looking only a little [illegible] interest by marching [illegible] and showing his interest [illegible] Prussian band was [illegible] out while the choicest selections. His [illegible] one of their [illegible] the announcement of the [illegible] face brightened at [illegible] and he showed his enjoyment [illegible] "Anvil Chorus," [illegible] of applause, which at once [illegible] by a motion [illegible] cal appreciation high in the country, this musi- [illegible] the firemen. Perhaps the greatest [illegible] of his visit was his interview with [illegible] Colonel Fluyder, a vivid remembrance of which the gallant Colonel will certainly carry back to England with him. A soldier himself, Colonel Fluyder naturally was anxious to meet the man whose military career had placed him at the head of the American nation. By his own request he was presented, and politely remarked that he was happy and truly proud of the honor of meeting the man who represented the nation, and whose bravery was so well known to all Englishmen, and so much admired by them. A stare was the excessive reply which Colonel Fluyder received, and the only one. Again he essayed, quite determined to hear the Presidential voice, and this time remarked that he was very glad that Her Majesty's Band, the Grenadier Guards, had an opportunity of assisting at the International Jubilee, which was such a glorious success, and hoped that their playing had been satisfactory to General Grant. A response must come to this, and the tongue was loosened. The Colonel, waiting for some gracious compliment to his favorite band, was greatly satisfied with the reply, given in the suave and gentle manner for which our President is famed: "Don't know anything about it; don't care for music anyway; nice day, ain't it?" and the Presidential lips were sealed, not to be opened again for the benefit of any foreign guest during the afternoon, and Colonel Fluyder retired to congratulate his American friends on the dignity and suavity of their President, who, if he has not learned that silence is golden has certainly found that it is safe.

From Rondout to Delhi is the only remaining stage route in New York State.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Rough Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

To dress artificial hair Burnett's Cocoaine excels, promotes a luxuriant growth of natural hair and kills dandruff.

We would say to Every Mother who has a suffering child, go at once and procure a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Consumption can be cured. Proof, Prescription and Information, worth thousands, sent free for stamped envelope, by Dr. Enoch Warner & Co., Denver, Colorado.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Best and Oldest Family Medicines.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—NOTICE—CHARLES GERLACH, son of the late Doctor Clark Gerlach, of Baltimore, Maryland (or his lawful heirs), are hereby requested to the name of his sister Amalie Gerlach, to report his whereabouts to FERDINAND MAASBERG, No. 35 Emma-st., Chicago, or HANNAH GUELDENER, No. 38 North Liberty-st., Baltimore.

PERSONAL — FRANK: WILL YOU GIVE your address to the old acquaintance that you recognized at the Globe Friday evening? Drop a line to K 59, Tribune office. I have something to tell you.

PERSONAL—MISS ESTELLE GRAY: PLEASE send your address to W 15, Tribune office, and hear from an acquaintance.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE ADDRESS of Ann Ryan, who is supposed to live near Chicago, and who formerly owned land in Midland Co., Mich. E. H. HOYT, East Saginaw, Mich.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS TIME, 6 PER CENT interest; several one and a half story COTTAGES, on monthly payments. Water on premises and convenient to cars. Near Thirty-first and Wallace-sts. Apply to FRED F. FISHER, 70 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON CANAL-ST., BEtween Harrison and Mather, 50x100 feet. Inquire of F. J. KOELLE, 351 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS PROPerty; would take one-third say $3,000 in house and lot or small farm. Address H 53, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—25 LOTS TAYLOR-ST., JUST WEST of Lee, at $1,000 each, long time. F. C. COLE & CO., 133 West Washington-st., or Wright & Tyrrell.

FOR SALE—A FINE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT house, barn, shade trees, &c., lot 78x125, southeast corner Lincoln and Hubbard-sts.; $7,000; very cheap. KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, 42 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS AFTER small cash payment—cottage and lot on south side near street-cars, and in good locality. KIRBLE BROS., Nevada Block.

FOR SALE—CHOICE COTTAGE AND LOT, 25x110 on St. John's-place; price, $3,800. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 16 Clinton-st., 2 to 5 p. m., house, lot and barn, near the cars; house contains 9 rooms, water, etc.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON EASY TERMS; monthly payments if preferred, corner Milwaukee-av. and Diversey-st. Parties desiring cheap homes or wishing to invest small capital with a view of large profits will please give us a call. WISNER BROTHERS, 83 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A NEW COTtage and lot. Inquire on premises 1092 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—$800 $150 CASH, WILL BUY A nice lot on Douglas-place, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 334 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—[illegible] LOTS [illegible] between Twenty-third and Thirty-sixth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warranted deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40X100 FEET ON KINZIE-ST., BEtween State and Dearborn. Inquire of A. I. JACKSON, Havelock P. O., Cook County.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av. 2 stories and basement, with all modern conveniences, cheap; immediate possession. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 180 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EGANDALE LOTS—WOODLAWN-av., southwest corner Fifty-second-st., 100x164 feet.
Lexington-av., southeast corner Fifty-second-st., 100x164 feet.
Lexington-av., southeast corner Fifty-fifth-st., 112x164 feet. Cheap and on easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—99 YEARS LEASE, near Randolph-st.; front 25x14 feet; no reappraisals. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AMOUNT OF CHOICE business property. Also a large amount of the very choicest property on the main avenues south of the city limits. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD, JUST south of city limits, between Vincennes av. and South Park boulevard. Lots on this new boulevard, widened to 100 feet, and to be beautifully improved by the South Park Commissioners, are now in market at low prices, and on easy terms. There is nothing south of the city that offers greater inducements as an investment. Those who wish to secure a portion of this valuable property must apply early. A large advance. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., HOUSE OF 12 rooms, &c.; rents for $1,500; will take $14,000; offered for two days. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST.—BETWEEN CLARK and LaSalle-sts., north front, party wall on east line, 40x180 feet to alley; title perfect; easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., SOUTHEAST CORner Fifty-third-st.—High ridge lot, two blocks from South Park, only $10,750. Terms extraordinary. $3,650 cash, balance in 7 years, at 7 per cent interest. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—3 HOUSES AND lots situated near Union Park; would take a small farm worth $3,000 in part payment. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD, BEtween South Park boulevard and Vincennes-av.—Beautiful lots on easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 124 SOUTH Clark-st., 47 feet on Van Buren, near Lincoln, the cheapest thing for the money in the market. [illegible] Farms for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—LOT 50x125 ON DOUGLAS-PLACE, [illegible] Prairie-av. and Indiana-av., at $65 per foot. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., NEAR VAN BUREN, 24 feet. Dearborn-st., near Van Buren, 25, 49, and 59 ft. Either one of these pieces can be got cheap if taken soon. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 1-STORY DWELLING AND lot on [illegible]. Inquire at Nicholson Cabinet Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY J. GOODRICH, 368 Wabash-av.:
40 acres Sec. 26, 38, 14.
20 acres Sec. 5, 38, 14.
5 acres Sec. 27, 38, 14.
5 acres Sec. 34, 38, 14—a fine subdivision.
Besides other valuable acre property.

FOR SALE—80 FEET FRONT AND DWELLing on Prairie-av., north of Sixteenth-st., $15,000, easy terms. JAMES H. HILL, 269 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—Houses, lots, and farms, on monthly or other payments. Inquire at C. B. & Q. Railroad crossing, 304 State-st., of the owner. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—IN NORTH EVANSton, one new house, six rooms; one house with 7 rooms, both beautifully located, near the depot. HENRY M. KIDDER, 128 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON LAKE-ST., OPPOSITE Central Park, 5 acres at Lawndale. F. C. COLE & CO., 133 West Washington-st., or WRIGHT & TYRRELL.

FOR SALE—HINSDALE RESIDENCE HOUSE, modern built frame, lot 2 acres, pleasantly located. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., ENGLEWOOD—148x189, southwest corner Sixty-fifth-st., only $30 per foot; $1,750 cash; remain 5 years. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—80 ACRES NEAR THORNton, Cook County. Call at NICHOLSON'S Cabinet Organ Factory, 63 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—I HAVE SOME of the choicest improved and unimproved residence property; call and see views of scenery and residences. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE HOUSE, 12 rooms, gas, water, conservatory, large cellar; lot 100x180. Pleasantly located, near the Stone Church. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—CHOICE LOTS ON Cornell-st., 100x205, east front, 66 ft. street, one block from lake, depot, and hotel. STORES & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF DOWNER'S Grove, on the C. B. & Q. R. R., 20 miles from Chicago, a fine place of [illegible] acres with good bearing fruit trees, good house and barn; also a good wagon and blacksmith shop doing a good business; will be sold at a bargain and on long time. Apply to JOHN WALLIN, Downer's Grove, Ills.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STRANGER, CALL ON JAMES Lusk at St. Charles, Kane County, Ill., 35 miles west of Chicago, and examine and buy his 31 acre residence; it is truly the cheapest thing in the market. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NICE HOME IN KEnosha, lot 66x200; good house, orchard, shrubbery, &c. PAUL SOBOLESKI, 66 West Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

$10—LOANS FROM $100 ON FURNITURE, DIAmonds, watches, at low interest. 57 West Madison-st.

LOANS [illegible] in any sums. LEVI WING & [illegible] OR OTHER SECURITIES [illegible] time; good paper bought.

LAUNDER'S LOAN [illegible] ond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room [illegible] loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, $5,000 to $50,000 at 9 per cent, smaller sums to suit, and houses on leased ground. Real estate paper bought. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS REAL ESTATE in sums of $1,000 and upwards. WM. ELIOT FURNESS, Room 16, 153 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, By G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 AND more on real estate in Chicago or Cook County. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 281 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, three to five years. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 180 West Washington-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CITY PROPERTY FOR term of years. SHELDON & WATERMAN, 30 Nixon's Building, LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—TO LOAN MONEY, OR WILL BUY for cash all descriptions of watches, jewelry, diamonds, old gold, silver coins, pistols, clothing, and all goods of value. J. C. BARTLETT, pawnbroker, 203 East Madison-st., burnt district.

WANTED—$2,000 ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY for 90 days; also several loans on improved farms. A. G. SANFORD & CO., 49 Hubbard-court.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS city real estate at 9 per cent, by WM. ELIOT FURNESS, Room 16, 153 Monroe-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN with good business talent, and a cash capital of $5,000, is wanted as a partner in an established paying business. A rare chance for the right man. Address PARTNER, 316 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE WHOLESALE and retail liquor business, with capital from $3,000 to $5,000. A good chance for some one. Location one of the best in the city. Trade established. This is no humbug. The premises owned by the advertiser. Address W 49, Tribune office, for 5 days.

PARTNER WANTED—I WOULD PUT $1,500 into an established paying business with the right man, or would buy out a business that can be handled with such an amount of capital. Answers to be noticed must give name and business. S 31, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 IN A SAFE manufacturing business in this city. Address G 16, Tribune office.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED—TO PHYSICIANS—By a young physician to conduct practice in two separate offices; has one of the best located offices in the city, elegantly furnished. None need apply except those of undoubted professional standing. Address V 46, Branch Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUNIONS AND CORNS REMOVED WITHOUT pain by DR. BLAKESLEE, at 330 West Washington-st.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE CHEAP SAMPLE tables for crockery, from 4 to 5 feet wide, and 10 to 15 feet long. SCOTT & OVINGTON BROTHERS, 219 West Madison st.

WANTED—20 TEAMS TO HAUL BRICK. F. W. BUCKINGHAM, 698 Wabash-av.

WANTED—THE LADIES TO KNOW THAT there is a general agency established in this city for the great "New York Tailors' System" of dress cutting, the only French or actual measure system in America. It abolishes the old "cut and try" plan entirely, and any lady can become her own dressmaker in a few hours, and will also save time and expense. Call at 946 Wabash-av., and see it tested free of charge, for a few days. 50 agents wanted immediately, for the city and Northwest. Good agents clear from $60 to $50 per week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a baby to wet nurse at her own home; milk young and plenty. Apply for two days between the hours of 12 and 4 at 104 Sholto-st., in the rear.

$500—ADVERTISER, WITH ABOVE amount, would like to engage in some legitimate business. No bonus given. Address R 19, Tribune Branch office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS AIR-SLACKED lime, delivered at 25 cents per bbl. 172 North Jefferson-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—ACCOMMODATIONS for a few young men; board and lodging from $5 to $7 per week; best of day board, $4 per week.

41 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST., NEAR WASHington.—A private family have a front room well furnished for one or two gentlemen.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington.—Furnished rooms with board; gas, bath, hot and cold water. References.

123 AND 125 WEST MADISON-ST.—ROOMS furnished with board. Day board, $3. Apply at Johnston House.

169 WEST ADAMS-ST.—LARGE PLEASANT room, with bath room off, in private family. References given and required.

251 PARK-AV.—A LARGE WELL FURNISHed front room or suite, with board, in private family.

356 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FRONT ROOM nicely furnished, with first class board for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TWO LARGE rooms, with closets, well furnished, suitable for two single gentlemen, or two married gentlemen and their wives.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—AN ELEgant suit of front rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern improvements.

661 WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICE ROOM suitable for gent and wife or two gentlemen with board. Reasonable rates. Reference required. No children taken.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NEAR UNION PARK—two large unfurnished rooms, with board; house new, modern, and surrounded by fine grounds. This is the finest location on the West Side. P. S. We set a number one table.

664 WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICE FRONT room, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—ROOM FOR GENT and wife, and single rooms for five gents, with first class board; rooms airy clean and pleasant, at from $6 to $7 per week. Dinner at 6½ o'clock. References required. Bath and closet in the house. Quiet, regular living gents or ladies can have the comforts of a good home.

EASTERN HOUSE, 38 AND 40 WEST MADIson-st.—Accommodation for a few boarders; good table, $5.50 per week; also day boarders, $3.50 per week.

South Side.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE WELL FURnished room, with board, suitable for two, on moderate terms. Also a barn to let.

510 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRAble and handsomely furnished rooms, with board; also single rooms. Apply at 506 Wabash-av.

550 WABASH-AV.—A SPLENDID FRONT alcove room; also front parlor for two gentlemen, bath, gas, &c. Day boarders wanted.

609 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY FURNISHED front room, with board. References exchanged.

761 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, ELEGANT furnished room, with first-class board in a private family.

809 WABASH-AV.—FRONT PARLOR, FURnished, suitable for physician or dentist. Also, front and single rooms, with first-class board.

884 INDIANA-AV.—A FEW YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms with board on reasonable terms. Location very convenient.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board. References exchanged.

North Side.

177 HOW-ST., THREE BLOCKS WEST OF Lincoln Park—Boarding for two or three gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, in a pleasant house and neighborhood. Accommodation to different horse cars.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN ON THE WEST Side, west of Morgan-st. Private family preferred. Address E 65, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE to obtain board in a private family. Address L 68, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN THE SUBURBS FOR MAN, WIFE, and two well behaved children. Must be in pleasant, healthy location, and of easy access to the city. Address for three days P 44, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A pleasant single room, and board in a private family, West Division. References given and required. Address CASHIER, care Carrier No. 2.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, 2D INST., A DARK brown mare, [illegible] The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 148 Centre-av.

LOST—A SUITABLE REWARD WILL BE PAID for the return of specifications for a brick block that was lost on Randolph, Ada, Fulton, Reuben, or Harrison-sts., by ELLIS & ARMOUR, Halsted and Randolph sts.

LOST—A SURVEYOR'S LEVELLING ROD, left by mistake in somebody's buggy, on LaSalle-st., at Nixon's building. Please return it to Room 22 Nixon's building, and be paid for your trouble. S. S. GREELEY, City Surveyor.

LOST—AT ACADEMY OF MUSIC, A $20 BILL. The finder will confer a favor on a poor man by returning it to the Tribune office.

LOST—ON SANGAMON-ST., BETWEEN MAX and Fulton sts., a black ribbon sash, embroidered with roses. Any one returning to 221 Fulton-st. will be well rewarded.

FOUND—A COAT CONTAINING SOME DRAWings and a time book marked "D. Goodman & Commissons." Apply to ALLAN PINKERTON, 55 West Washington-st.

PICKED UP—LAST SATURDAY, A LARGE bright bay horse, with tips on feet. 42 and 44 Congress-st.

RUNAWAY—FROM HIS HOME 47 BUNKER-st, my son, 13 years of age; had on gray jacket with blue collar, brown pants and shirt; light hair, gray eyes; name Bruno Graff. Any person who will give me any information concerning him shall be suitably rewarded. M. GRAFF, 47 Bunker-st., Chicago.

STRAYED—FROM NO. 166 CENTRE-AV., A small red cow, in good order; gives milk; had a rope on her horns; July 5, 1872. A liberal reward offered for her return. P. W. GILLET.

STRAYED—FROM NO. 240 FIFTH-AV., TWO horses, one bay and a gray. Will pay liberal reward by returning to above number.

STOLEN—A HORSE AND BUGGY, FROM OG[illegible] Grove; $50 reward to any one returning to 123 East Twelfth-st.

STRAYED—FROM 87 COOLIDGE-ST., MONDAY night, a sorrel horse, spavined in left hind leg, about 6 years old. The finder will be rewarded by returning him to above number.

STOLEN OR STRAYED—FROM CORNER OF Thirty-eighth and Arnold-sts., a bay mare, with the right hind foot white to the ankle, and a white blaze in her forehead; fat, and weighing about 1,200 pounds. Any one that can give any information about her will be liberally rewarded by addressing J. CRAWFORD, at 37 Illinois-st.

TAKEN UP—AT MY PLACE, CORNER STEELE-st. and Western-av., one small bay mare has two white feet. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. JOHN LYONS.

$75 REWARD—STOLEN ON SUNDAY night, June 30, a handsome, dappled brown mare, 8 years old, about 14 hands high, white spot on forehead; legs black; very short and stout; in good condition; weight about 1,100 pounds and very fat. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the above to GEORGE CADWELL, Western-av., corner of Lexington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY for sale, with engine, boiler and shafting. Inquire on premises of SHUTTERLIN, CLASSEN & CO., 24 and 26 North Jefferson st.

ALCOHOL STILL FOR SALE—WE OFFER FOR sale our Copper Alcohol Still of 800 gallons per day capacity. It has all the apparatus complete for manufacturing the best of alcohol and has been used but little. Will send photograph of it to all interested. Terms low. Address J. G. TRUE & CO., Portland, Maine.

A CHOICELY LOCATED GROCERY DOING A fine cash trade; good reason for selling; stock and fixtures about $1,800; worth investigation. Address Q 82, Tribune office.

BARBER SHOP, CIGAR AND NEWS STAND at Uhlich House office for sale, cheap rent; a bargain; corner State and Twenty-second-sts.

CITY DRUG STORE FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR cash; fine location, good established trade; rent moderate, lease for one or more years, no dead stock. Apply to or address W, at Franklin Bank, from 10 to 11 a. m., July 8 to 12.

FURNITURE AND LEASE OF A SMALL HOtel or restaurant for sale; all new and in first-rate order; big chance for a man with small [illegible] at corner Kinzie and West Water [illegible] depot.

[illegible] low price, with [illegible] ATION ON THE WEST SIDE, rent; must be sold [illegible] to attend. Address O 98, [illegible] ries and liquors for sale at [illegible]

ONE-HALF INTEREST OR THE WHOLE OF a good paying laundry, well established, for sale. Good reason for selling. Apply at No. 9 East Kinzie.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE, LATEly finished up and doing a good business. Address Y 82, Branch Tribune office.

THE UNDIVIDED HALF INTEREST OF THE best laundry on the West Side for sale. Inquire or address H. C. RICE, 180 West Adams-st.

THE LEASE OF A 4-STORY BRICK HOUSE for sale; has modern improvements, 13 rooms, bath room, with hot and cold water; only first-class boarders kept; clears $250 per month; sickness the sole cause of selling. Address B 45, Tribune office.

TO LIME MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS—We offer for sale our lime kilns, located on North Pier. Our trade now averages 350 barrels per day. Satisfactory reasons for selling. W. F. HARRIS & CO., 271 East Washington-st.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN a genteel business that will pay that amount per month. 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

$500 SECURES RETIRING PARTNERS half interest in stock costing $1,000, with genteel strictly cash business, clearing over $300 monthly; established over three years and safe investment; no bonus or further capital required. 96 West Washington-st., Room 4.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle, and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN WITH $5 CAPITAL can easily clear $5 daily by applying to MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR "THE Life of Henry Wilson" by Judge Russell and Rev. Elias Nason; the only edition published with Mr. Wilson's approval. Now is the time to make money. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURniture, carpets and general household goods will do well to call on J. H. PIKE & CO., 751 West Lake-st. All kinds of goods sold on commission at private sale and auction.

THE EMPIRE COMBINATION PARLOR bedstead, an elegant piece of furniture, in four styles, adapted to parlor, dining-room, library, and office. Child's Empire Bedstead now ready—unique and elegant. Price $22 to $80. Sold on instalments of $10 monthly. Empire Bedstead Company, 352 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wishes to rent a well furnished front sleeping room without board, in a private family, within ten minutes' walk of corner of Madison and Halsted-sts. Accommodations and neighborhood must be first class. Address HAWLEY, care of Clifton House.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM, well furnished, suitable for gentleman and lady. Address H 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD DWELLING house, not large, about 20 to 30 minutes' walk from old Court House; South or West Side preferred. Address BAUMANN, 163 Washington-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you may wish to know; cures all diseases or no pay. 159 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN A WHOLESALE clothing house just opening in this market. Address N 17, Tribune branch office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO IS ACCUStomed to bookkeeping, lives with his parents, and can give the best of references. Address W 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DRY GOODS SALESMAN, WHO speaks French and English. Inquire at 507 Blue Island-av.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT 592 COTTAGE Grove-av., two good bakers. Apply at the above number.

WANTED—TEN FIRST CLASS TIN ROOFers to day at J. MAGEE'S, 49 North Wells st.

WANTED—A NO. 1 BREAD BAKER. ALSO A first class cook. BRADY & SMACK, Evanston, or 49 West Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FOUR BARBERS AT EDEN'S, OPposite Sherman House.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER; one preferred who speaks English and has city acquaintances. Apply at 362 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEWING MAchine adjuster, that understands all kinds of machines. Apply at 359 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPOSITOR BY THE Bulletin Printing Company, 88 Market-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE painter; steady job on fine work. Apply to MARROW & KILTO, Canton, Ill., or BUCHANAN, CARPENTER & CO., 77 Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD COOPERS, AND TWO boys 16 to 17 years old. Inquire at keg factory, 68 East Indiana-st., between Market and Kingsbury.

WANTED—SIX CABINET-MAKERS. APPLY at 97 West Randolph-st., from half past 6 to 1.

WANTED—CALINDER PRESS FEEDER; A good hand; none other need apply. OTTAWAY, BROWN & COLBERT, 7 and 9 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—LOCKSMITH AND BELL-HANGER at 72 Madison-st., corner State.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW MEN OF THE RIGHT stamp to handle the best first-class sewing machine in the market for the city or country; to the right men the best of inducements and good territory are offered. Call on A. STONE, from 8 to 10 a. m., at 66 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—LABORERS—100 MEN AT HOUGH'S packing-house, southwest of South Halsted-st. bridge; wages, $2 per day.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AT TANNER'S restaurant, 223 East Washington-st.; references required.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM BOYS. APPLY AT office, Sherman House.

WANTED—LABORERS FOR THE CHICAGO & Milwaukee R. R., near the city; wages $2 per day for good shovellers. Apply this morning at 108 North Desplaines-st., corner of Carroll.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 20 MORE GOOD laborers and miners for Copper Harbor; steady work, good pay and fare furnished; 50 track-layers, 500 railroad laborers, and 10 farm hands, at 127 West Washington st., Room 3.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO CANVASS FOR for popular works. Call at 356 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN AND WIFE, TO work and assist in a hotel. Apply to Crown Point Eating House, Indiana. Box 84.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 159 West Madison st. Business legitimate. Pays better than wages.

WANTED—2,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR West Wisconsin Central Railroad; wages $2.50 per day; 25 laborers for Superior, $50 per month, fare and board furnished to the work; 25 sawmill hands, $26 to $35 and board; farm hands, quarrymen, etc. Also 200 laborers for Indiana. Apply to Company's Agent, 23 West Randolph st.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY FOR GENERAL work. Apply at the Madison House, 124 and 126 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A HEAD WAITER, WHO IS THOROughly competent to take charge, at T. CONSIDINE & CO.'S Restaurant, northwest corner LaSalle and South Water-sts.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF A horse and cow and do chores about the house. Inquire of WM. M. DEE, 22 Quincy-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock. References required.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD ABLE BODIED men to handle ice. Apply at 97 and 99 North May st. early this morning. MARK S. THOMPSON & CO.

WANTED—A PORTER [illegible] TOLMAN & KING, 53 [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS WAITER IN A dining room. Inquire at 374 State st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BARKEEPER at 85 West Adams-st., corner Jefferson.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN WITH WIFE, furniture, etc., to work on a farm near city and board five men; good house, garden, etc., provided. Address N 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—20 MEN FOR THE CITY, WITH $5 to $10 capital for an easy business paying $15 weekly. A. RAY, 239 West Randolph st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY, 200 RAILroad laborers, $2.50 per day, board $4 per week; 50 farm hands, $26 per month and board; 25 sawmill hands, $26 to $35 per month and board; 3 men, with wives, for the country; also 5 brick moulders, $2.50 per day. Apply at 28 West Madison-st. SNELL & SHAW, Agents.

WANTED — 3,000 MEN FOR 7 DIFFERENT railroads; wages from $1.75 to $2.50 per day, board $3.50 to $4.50 a week. Also farm hands, sawmill hands, stone-quarry men, etc., with highest wages. For free fare and particulars apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st, up stairs.

WANTED—200 SPIKERS FOR THE NORTH Pacific, wages $3 per day; 50 for Lake Superior, $2.50 per day; also farm and sawmill hands; leave to-day; men for city work. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TIE CUTTERS, 15 CTS. APIECE; track-layers and spikers, $2.50 per day; also graders; all for Indiana; no charges in the office. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—LIBERAL WAGES WILL BE PAID to a good girl that can wash and iron good and do general housework. Call at 285 Burnside st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO COOK, AND one for second work; English, German, or Scandinavian preferred. Apply at 50 South May-st, between Madison and Washington.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT NURSE girl, to take care of a babe four weeks old. Call at once at 214 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, SERVICEABLE GIRL for general housework in a family of six; Norwegian, Swedish, or German. Apply at 34½ Western-av., near Lake-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. Apply between 10 and 12 this morning at 90 South Green st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, FIRST-CLASS PASTRY cook at Aberdeen House, 30 Aberdeen-st.

WANTED—AT 336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A GIRL for general housework.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work in a small family and take care of children. Apply at 453 Michigan av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a private family. Apply at 14½ North May-st., between Fulton and Carroll.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 340 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE FOR GENERAL housework, and the second a young girl of 12 to 15 years of age; Swede, Norwegian, or German preferred. Inquire at 421 West Monroe st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH OR Swedish girl to do general housework. Apply at 1004 Indiana av.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer, at 665 Michigan-av. Good references required.

WANTED—AT 336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A GIRL for general housework.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT housekeeper, a lady who has had experience; no others need apply. Address E 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT JOHNSTONE HOUSE, A GOOD cook and kitchen girl. 122 and 126 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO SMART DINING-ROOM girls at the Madison House, 124 and 126 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 102 Walnut st., near Union Park.

WANTED—AT 643 WABASH AV. TWO GIRLS; one to cook, wash and iron, and one to do second work.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO KITCHEN work and one second girl; no washing done. Apply at 17 South Union st.

WANTED—GIRL TO WASH AND IRON AND do chamberwork; good wages paid to a good, steady girl. Apply at 571 Wabash av.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL FOR GENeral housework at 450 West Washington st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT 418 MICHIGAN-av., private family; bring references.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer at 785 Michigan-av.; highest wages.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HEAD IRONER at the St. James Hotel; good wages will be given.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A SEWING GIRL TO GO A SHORT distance in the country. Address 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS SEWING girls on regalia; none but those that understand their business need apply. A. S. WADHAMS, Regalia House, 463 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO LAUNDRY work at 137 North Morgan st; good wages and steady employment; references acquired and given.

WANTED—AN IRONER, STARCHER, AND A washerwoman. Apply at Crescent Laundry, 361 West Madison-st. MISS F. E. SIMMONS.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foramon's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—CRACKER MACHINE, CHEAP, or will be exchanged for horse and buggy. Inquire of J. H., 189 West Randolph-st.

MACHINERY — ECONOMICAL STEAM ENgines and boilers, Rider governor cut-off engines, Dubois patent air-front boilers, caloric engines, hoisting machinery for mines. G. S. DUBOIS, agent, 84 Market-st. Central Block.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and sewing given when desired.

SECOND-HAND SEWING MACHINES bought, repaired, sold, and rented. Orders received at RICHARDSON'S Real Estate Office, 177 Third-av.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES—The new improved, sold or rented, on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY. Main office City Agents, 336 West Madison-st.; branch, 960 Wabash-av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE, 117 SOUTH HALsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments and work given.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER NOTICE. All law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 464 South Clark st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED ON SHORT notice without scandal; experience large; fee after decree. Address P. O. Box 117, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Address P. O., Drawer 583, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN of temperate and industrious habits, [illegible] and five years' a resident of Chicago; has some knowledge of dry goods, groceries, and keeping books; would accept a situation as salesman, foreman over a lot of men, or to take charge of buildings, or any place where he can make himself useful. Best of references given as to character, &c. Address C 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN clerk, either in a dry goods store or a grocery store, by a young man of several years' business experience. Good recommendations given. Please address E S, 173 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, 28 years old, good address and education, as assistant bookkeeper, correspondent, or other responsible position; is not afraid of hard work; salary not an object; references given. Address T 84, Tribune Branch office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER, BY A machinist having 12 years' experience in running marine and stationary engines, both high and low pressure; can give the best of reference. Address or call, MACHINIST, 124 South Desplaines st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL MAson to take charge of work or to build on commission. Best of city references given. Address JOHN KILLEEN, 227 North State-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to take care of horses and a cow or on a farm in the country. Address U 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper by a young man 21 years old, temperate and steady; will work for moderate salary. Address H 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man, American; understands his business and will make himself useful. Good references. Address R 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN. GOOD references given. Apply at 86 Twenty-fifth-st. PETER PATTERSON.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART, INTELligent boy 14 years of age in an office or store; boards with his parents; best of recommendations. Address Z 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, [illegible] as salesman in a produce commission house, would travel, or take an interest in some country grain house in connection with a house in Chicago. Address H 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN who has had a large travelling experience, with some first-class house as superintendent, agent or salesman. The highest city and Eastern references given. Address BUSINESS, care E. W. Cole, Esq., Room 17 Central Block, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENtleman in a private family, or to drive a wagon in a grocery; is well acquainted in the city. Best references given. Address Saturday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, F. PUTNAM, 727 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one to cook, one for second work in a private family. Call to-morrow at 25 Alexander-st., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMily to do kitchen work or second work and plain sewing. Call at 24 Better-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTAble girls from New York, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other for second work. 314 Twenty-third-st., near Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO UP STAIRS work or sewing. Apply at No. 130 North May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO DO SECond work or housework; home wanted. Call at 1071 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WHO speaks French as teacher in some family going abroad. Address MARY C. AINSWORTH, Post Office, city.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE BASEMENT AND SECOND floor in the Military Building, 195 Lake-st., near Wells. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—ON JEFFERSON ST., JUST SOUTH of Randolph, a double store 80 feet deep, with steam power. Apply to RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT OFFICE, OVER the Tribune [illegible] South Canal-st. [illegible] J. P. MARSH, 75 South Canal st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN ORIENTAL BUILDING, Madison-st. bridge. Rent very low. NORTON & CO.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICE ON SECOND floor of Central Union Building, corner of Market and Madison-sts. JOHN MORRIS, Room 19, Central Union Building.

TO RENT—DOUBLE STORE, WITH BASEment, under the Nevada Block; also basement under the Fourth National Bank. Terms reasonable. Inquire of WM. C. DOW, Room No. 1, Nevada Block, or of WM. BROSS, Tribune office, 1 to 3 p. m.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—A GOOD STORE ON North Paulina-st., 108½. Inquire up stairs over the store.

TO RENT—SPLENDID OFFICES ON WEST Madison-st. Basement on West Madison-st., near Sherman House. Ice cream saloon on Halsted-st., near Madison. Apply to SALISBURY & HUMISTON, 127½ West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR IN ONE OF THE finest blocks on West Madison-st., consisting of 7 rooms, containing all modern improvements. Apply to SALISBURY & HUMISTON, 127½ West Madison.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES AND OFfices in the Phenix Block, corner of Madison and Fifth-av., rents low. E. EUGENE CADWELL, Room 5 Phenix Block.

TO RENT—SPLENDID STORES, BASEMENTS, lofts, and offices in new building 320 to 324 State-st. W. WALLER, 320 State-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE, $20 PER MONTH, or would sell cheap on easy terms. L. H. WHITNEY, 123 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT 5 ROOM COTTAGE, paved street and omnibus line; $15 per month. Inquire at 202 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—NO. 18 UNION-AV., WEST OF COTtage Grove-av., new house and barn, with large lot. Apply at No. 20 Union-av.

TO RENT—AT WINNETKA, ON MILWAUKEE R. R., Gothic cottage, 10 rooms, 4 acres of ground, looking over the lake; rent only $35 per month. R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF NINE rooms, until May next. Apply at 457 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 643 WABASH AV. FROM September 1, for 20 to 30 years, on fair terms, for business or residence. Apply to J. NOTTINGHAM, 2 West Madison st.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF 197 MATHER-ST., first house east of Halsted-st.; 5 rooms, pantry, and closets, water, sewer, and gas; splendid house; rent, $25 monthly in advance. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT dwelling on Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court; contains 8 rooms, all modern improvements. Furniture for sale if desired. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BRICK HOTEL, 24 ROOMS, COMpletely furnished; furniture for sale at a bargain; on Madison-st., east of Halsted; has 60 boarders. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

TO RENT — COMPLETELY FURNISHED house on South Side, choice location, north of Twentieth-st. WM. M. BAKER, 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE 643 WABASH-AV., FROM September 1, for 20 to 30 years, on fair terms, for business or residence. Apply to J. NOTTINGHAM, No 2 West Madison st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR, with gas, furnished or unfurnished; location between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, on Cottage Grove-av. Address E 106, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE BLOCK FROM TWENTY-SECond-st., a large front furnished room, with alcove. Apply at 178 Twenty-third-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM, WELL FURNISHed, with or without board; terms low. Apply at 540 Wabash av.

TO RENT—3 LARGE ROOMS ON THE FIRST floor, together or separate, at 165 West Washington-st. Apply at Room 3.

TO RENT—4 NICE UNFURNISHED ROOMS with accommodations of water, on Cottage Grove-av., corner Twenty-fifth-st., 1574, for a married couple, without children. Inquire on second floor at Dr. Spiever's office.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS with all modern improvements, in marble front residence 330 West Washington-st.; reference required.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FINE STOCK OF PHAETONS, JUMP-SEATS, basket phaetons, Concords, business wagons, top and open buggies, and light carriages of every description at I. S. TOWER & BRO.'S, manufacturers and dealers, 168 South Clinton-st., near Madison.

A FIRST-CLASS CONCORD GROCERY WAGON for sale. Inquire in restaurant 374 State-st.

CARRIAGES—BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 196 Twenty-second-st., corner of State, have on hand and for sale the largest stock of business wagons and open and top buggies in the city, which they are prepared to sell at prices that defy competition. No slop-made Eastern work dealt in. The above being made by the celebrated and old-established manufacturer, Murray, of Niles, Mich., and Studebaker, South Bend, Ind., they are enabled to guarantee all work sold of this make.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, HOUSES AND lots 427 and 429 Warren-av.; also a lot 52x125, northeast corner Halsted and Mather-sts. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—2 DOUBLE TEAMS WITH WAGons and harness complete; also 2 buggies cheap, and 2 barns and yard to rent. Call in the forenoon at 117 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT DEMOCRAT DELIVery wagon, and several sets single and double harness, cheap. OSCAR FIELDS, 41 and 44 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DUMP CARTS AND HARness for brick yards. Government Goods Depot, 186 Lake-st., near Wells.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS horse, buggy, and harness; horse is 6 years old, perfectly sound and kind, and afraid of nothing, is a good roadster; buggy is new, only run 3 weeks, is a light, open Concord. Address H 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NEW BAKERY WAGON, horse and harness; will sell cheap. For further inquiries call at 592 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, SEVERAL GOOD horses, open and top buggy and two-seated carriage. 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A PEDDLER WAGON, suitable for notions. Address for three days W 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND TOP square body buggy; but little used. Apply to KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, 42 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—A LIGHT PHAETON, NOT MUCH used. Address G 58, Tribune office.

WE HAVE A BARN FULL OF HORSES, CONsisting of teams matched, and single drivers, which must be disposed of immediately. An early call is invited. CROSBY & STONE, corner of Burnside and Sixteenth-sts.

WANTED—HORSES AT P. O. & B. CO.'S STAbles, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Cheap horses for sale.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND PIANO STOOL and spread for $75; also pianos to rent on reasonable terms. WM. R. PROSSER, 257 Wabash-av.

$50 AND UPWARDS FOR A NICHOLSON Parlor Organ; the best and cheapest manufactory and salesroom, 63 Indiana-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NOTARY'S COMMISSION CAN be had by calling on J. A. ANDERSON, 65 East Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—4 SLEEPING ROOMS, NEWLY furnished in first rate [illegible] on South Side, [illegible] terms easy to the right party. [illegible]

NOT YET DECIDED.

The Coroner's Inquiries Into the Cause of the North Side Tragedy.

Testimony of Friends of the Deceased—Officer Cronan's Statement.

No Verdict at Half-Past 2 a. m. —Vote, 11 for Acquittal, 1 Against.

Probability that the Shooting Will Be Declared Justifiable.

The inquest in the case of John McNamara, who was shot and killed on the Fourth of July by Officer Cronan, of the Third Precinct Police Station, as fully reported in the last issue of THE TRIBUNE, was commenced at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Police Station on Dearborn street. It was the desire of Coroner Stephens to have as many nationalities as possible represented on the jury, and in this he succeeded to a great degree. The first witness examined was

MRS. MARY MCNAMARA,

wife of the deceased. Her testimony was taken at her home, No. 58 North Market street. The following is the substance of it: I am the wife of the deceased, John McNamara. On yesterday afternoon, the Fourth of July, my husband, the deceased, was intoxicated. He was quiet till the latter part of the day, when he became involved in some dispute with a neighbor, and, getting angry, rushed into the house in a fierce manner and began smashing the front windows and demolishing the furniture. The door, at the time, was open. Dennis Kelly, at the time, was lying up-stairs in bed, but came down, on being awakened by the noise below, and endeavored to break through the door, which was closed. The officer had previously entered, and told McNamara he had come to arrest him, and wanted him to come along with him. Witness closed the door at her husband's request, who immediately said that he was in his own house, and should not go with the officer. The officer then began to use violence to force the deceased to acquiesce in his commands, and commenced to club the deceased, who immediately laid down on the floor, struggling fiercely, and resisting with all his strength. Deceased was shot while leaning against the side of the open doorway. Witness did not see Mr. Kelly shot. Witness' husband is a machinist, 30 years of age. Have been married five years; have one child. Witness was standing a few feet from the deceased when he was shot.

After this testimony was taken the jury adjourned to the Third Precinct Police Station, where the following evidence was adduced:

DR. JOHN M'CARTY

was first sworn. He is County Physician. Had made a *post mortem* examination on the body of John McNamara. Opened the abdomen of the deceased, and found the internal organs in a healthy condition. A bullet wound was found. The ball entered the left breast, fracturing the fifth rib, penetrating the heart, and passing in a diagonal direction through the right lung, and lodged immediately behind the *scopula*, penetrating the shoulder blade. The ball was a heavy one, and must have been shot with terrific force, as it passed entirely through the body of the deceased. Death ensued from the wound. The position of the body at the time of the shooting was evidently near or against the door panel, and partly in the doorway. From the direction [illegible] through the body [illegible] deceased, the band of the policeman firing the revolver must have been considerably lower than the breast of the deceased. No other wounds were found upon the body of the deceased, and no marks of violence could be seen on the body that would indicate the use of a club.

MRS. ELLEN DEMPSY

was next brought upon the stand. She testified, substantially, that she heard cries of murder from John McNamara. She immediately ran down the rear stairs of the house, which adjoins the house of the deceased, on the north side, and endeavored to enter the front door of McNamara's house, but found it barred. She then entered at the rear of the house, and saw that the officer was struggling with Mr. McNamara. She instantly left the house, and, on turning the corner, heard the firing of two shots. The wife of the deceased, with a little child in her arms, was the only one in the room. Witness was unable to say whether the shots were fired inside or outside of the room. Did not see Dennis Kelly until he emerged from the rear of the house after the shots had been fired. He was under the influence of liquor. On cross-examination, witness said she had known the deceased for several years; that he was not of an excitable disposition, and, when intoxicated, was not extremely quarrelsome. At all times he was quiet and well-disposed.

MISS MARY RILEY.

The next witness sworn was Mary Riley, who resides at No. 55½ North Market street, just opposite the house of the deceased. While walking in front of her own house she heard a noise in the direction of the house of the deceased, in the rear of No. 58 North Market street. Saw Mr. Kelly run up the front steps of the house of the deceased, accompanied by a boy. The police officer struck at Kelly, who raised his arm to ward off the blow and instantly struck at the officer. The officer at the moment, was dragging the body of the deceased through the doorway. Saw the officer draw a revolver with his right hand, remove the cover with his left hand, and immediately fire. Did not notice whether Mr. Kelly had anything in his hand. Have seen deceased slightly intoxicated, but do not know that he was quarrelsome. He had a good reputation in the immediate neighborhood.

MISS MARY ANN M'NULTY

was next sworn. Resides at No. 62 Market street. Was looking out of the back window of her house about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the Fourth of July, saw a policeman in the yard near Mr. McNamara's house, and exclaimed that an officer was about to arrest Mr. McNamara. Witness then ran down stairs to the front of the house of the deceased. The door was half open, and witness could see the officer on the body of deceased. Saw the officer striking the deceased with a club. Heard deceased tell his wife to shut the door. The door was then closed in her face, but witness did not know by whom. Witness then ran around to the rear, and met her mother. Then went through the back way to the front room, and saw the policeman release his hold upon the body of the deceased. Witness then turned round to go out and instantly heard two shots fired. Witness saw McNamara throwing stones through his own windows. Two officers came into the yard and spoke to him. Deceased then desisted, and sat down on a barrel. Five minutes after he again threw a stone at the window, and commenced kicking the furniture. When witness again went to the front of the house she saw the deceased on his knees and face, and the officer standing with a revolver in his hand, threatening to shoot any one who should attempt to interfere. Had seen deceased intoxicated several times. Witness heard but one shot before Kelly passed her, and heard one subsequently.

THOMAS HAUEY

sworn: Resides at No. 61 Market street. On the afternoon of the 4th of July he saw John McNamara, the deceased, throwing stones through the windows of his own house. Police officers came up and asked deceased who had broken the windows. Deceased answered that he had; that they were his own windows, and that he should do as he pleased with his own property. The officers then asked the wife of the deceased if anything was wrong, and she said no. One of the officers said: "Let them kill each other if they wish to," and both walked away. The deceased again resumed his destructive proceedings. But [illegible] the officers (witness here identified Officer [illegible]) [illegible] the collar, and told him he should arrest him. Deceased said he would not go with him. The officer then struck him in the side with a policeman's club, and said that if any one closed the door he would arrest him when he came back. Kelly then came to the door and pushed it open, and endeavored to get between the officer and the deceased. The officer twice struck Kelly on the head with his club. Kelly had a brick in his hand, which he threw toward the officer. Both Kelly and deceased then entered the house and closed the door. The officer then put his hand into his pistol pocket, and drew a revolver. He pushed open the door and fired into the house. Deceased then came out of the house, and the officer shot again, and deceased fell. The officer then went toward deceased, and tried to lift him up. The officer exclaimed: "I will stand for this." Both Kelly and deceased were intoxicated, but the latter was more under the influence of liquor than the former. Deceased had a quarrel with a woman named McGuire in the morning. Deceased took hold of the club while the officers was striking him, but the officer wrested it from him again.

OFFICER JOHN PATTISON.

sworn: About 3 o'clock p. m. on the Fourth of July, we met officer Cronan, with whom he was summoned to stop a disturbance in the rear of 58 North Market street. Found several windows broken. When remonstrating with the parties, McNamara said it was none of their business. Cronan made the remark that "they wouldn't kill each other," and both officers walked away. McNamara and Kelly were both drunk. Saw Mrs. McNamara crying in the house, but did not speak to her.

JOHN HARDING

was next sworn: Resides at No. 57 Illinois street. On the Fourth of July, in the afternoon, witness was going north on Market street from Kinzie. Heard some crashing noise, as if of breaking windows, and thought it was done by children, as there were some playing near the house, No. 58 Market street. An officer was seen to enter the house, and witness then heard several strokes, as if made by a club, and heard a woman cry out not to kill her husband. Witness then saw the officer coming out of the door, and it seemed as if he had the "come-alongs" on a man. He got him partly out of the door, when another man stepped up and threw a brick at the officer. The officer then let go of his prisoner, and both men stepped into the house. The officer drew a revolver, stepped farther into the doorway, and fired into the room. A man staggered out, and fell on his face in the yard. Witness heard two shots fired. Did not think that the brick struck the officer.

DENNIS KELLY

sworn: Lives at the corner of Market and Illinois streets. Was reading the paper in the next house to the deceased, when he saw McNamara commence to break his own windows. Saw an officer come to arrest him, and the two then had a scuffle outside the house. The policeman began to club him, (the deceased) and witness went over in attempt to save him. Witness could not tell just what he did do. All the shooting was done in a few seconds. Witness was pretty full the time. Did not know whether (witness) had a brick in his hand or not the time. Could not tell whether he [illegible] hands on the officer or not. [illegible] witness heard deceased, and came out to rescue him, he was not convenient to the police man. They were all three inside of the house at the time. Witness remembers seeing deceased dead on the ground, but could not tell whether he was shot before he came out or not.

OFFICER CRONAN BEFORE THE JURY.

The policeman who fired the fatal shot was next brought upon the stand, but declined giving any sworn testimony. Subsequently, however, he made a clear and connected statement of the sad affair, the principal points of which were the same as those already published in the newspapers. When he concluded the audience room of the police station was cleared of the large number of witnesses and spectators, who had watched the proceedings with interest through the long afternoon and evening, and the jury retired to consider the evidence.

NO VERDICT.

At half-past 2 o'clock this morning the jury had arrived at no decision with regard to the guilt or innocence of the officer. They had then been deliberating for nearly three hours. On the last ballot the vote stood eleven for acquittal to one against. The probability is, however, that a verdict of justifiable homicide will be brought in.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

BASE BALL.

BALTIMORES VS. ÆTNAS YESTERDAY.

Being intensely desirous of proving to the world that the Troy Club was not the worst in existence, the Ætnas, yesterday afternoon, in their game with the Baltimores, proceeded to play a little the poorest game on record. It was understood that the professionals were desirous of getting away on the early evening train, so that the Ætnas were obliged to do all their muffing in seven innings, and the result was an almost unheard-of average of muffs to balls hit. The earnestness with which each man strove to play worse than his neighbor was quite remarkable, Hodes and Quinn being the only ones who held aloof, and refused to join the general demoralization. The game was called at the close of the seventh inning, the Baltimores having then tallied 26 runs, but one of which was earned. They batted ferociously at times, but it was always after the side should have been out. The Baltimores fell far short of a good game, all the runs of their opponents being outright gifts. In the sixth inning the wild pitching of Fisher and the bad catching of Pike gave the Ætnas four runs off one clean hit. In this inning also Quinn received a foul tip in the nose, but continued to play, setting an example of pluck and fortitude which sensitive professional catchers would do well to imitate. The game was umpired by Martin, of the Troy Club, who was needlessly severe on the pitchers, besides being incorrect in several base decisions. This fact, however, could not be urged in extenuation of the action of Mr. Young, the Baltimore manager, who, in the second inning, violated the rules of the ball field, set a bad example to the players under his charge, and exhibited a petty spirit by protesting against a decision of the umpire in calling Radcliffe out for making a feint at the ball in order to help Craver steal to second. Young ordered his men to leave the field (he should himself have been ordered off, for he had no business there) unless the decision was reversed, which was done at the request of Duffy, who did not wish to have the public cheated by stopping the game at that point. It was a paltry, ungenerous act, under the circumstances, no matter whether the umpire was right or wrong in his decision, and one which very materially lowered Mr. Young in the estimation of the spectators. Base ball players cannot be expected to conduct themselves decorously when managers set the pattern to the contrary. Appended is

THE SCORE.

BALTIMORE.	O.	R.	B.	T.	ÆTNA.	O.	R.	B.	T.
Radcliffe, s. s.	4	3	2	2	Duffy, 2 b.	4	0	0	0
Bigham, c.	1	3	5	2	Brannock, s. s.	2	2	0	0
Pike, 3 b.	2	3	1	2	Foley, l. f.	2	1	0	0
York, l. f.	4	2	1	1	Hodes, 1 b.	1	1	1	1
Fisher, p.	3	2	2	2	Reid, 3 b.	2	1	1	2
Carey, 2 b.	1	3	3	3	Quinn, c.	3	0	0	0
Mills, 1 b.	4	2	2	2	Bredburgh, c. f.	2	1	1	1
Hall, c. f.	1	5	3	5	Lapham, r. f.	2	0	0	0
Craver, r. f.	1	3	3	3	Atwater, p.	3	0	0	0
Total	21	26	22	25	Total	21	6	3	4

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Baltimore	3	1	[illegible]	1	2	13	3	—26
Ætna	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	— 6

Runs Earned—Baltimore, 1; Ætna, 0.
Bases on Errors—Baltimore, 10; Ætna, 3.
Bases on Called Balls—Ætna, 4; Baltimore, 1.
Umpire—A. Martin, Troy B. B. C.
Duration—Two hours.

EXIT PROFESSIONALS.

Both the Troy and Baltimore Clubs left last night for the East, and Chicago will have to do without professional ball playing for a time. It is probable [illegible] Westward, and play the Clevelands in this city, and it is not unlikely that the Bostons and Athletics will arrange to play one or more games here before the season is over. Such an arrangement would prove profitable, as a contest between these two clubs would draw immensely.

ATLANTICS, OF BROOKLYN, VS. FOREST CITY.

NEW YORK, July 5.—In the game, to-day, between the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, and the Forest Citys, of Cleveland, the score stood: Atlantics, 10; Forest City, 3.

THE TURF.

THE RACES AT LONG BRACH.

LONG BRANCH, July 5.—The first race to-day, a hurdle, two miles, for $600, was won by Milesian. Time, 4:15. Blind Tom second; Astronomer third. The second race, a dash of three miles, for $1,000, was won by Littleton. Time, 6:06.

The third race, for the Monmouth sequel stakes, was won by Wade Hampton; Jury second. Time, 3:55.

THE MEETING AT TOLEDO, O.

TOLEDO, July 5.—With a cool day and good track the attendance on and interest in the races has been fully equal to, if not greater, than on any previous day of the meeting. The first race for double teams, best two in three; purse, $800—$400 to first, $200 to second, $120 to third, $80 to fourth. Six entries, five started. Won by Gentle Annie and mate, of Louisville, Ky., taking the first and third heats. Time, 2:41, 2:41½. Vulcan and Lady Kate, of Detroit, second; Billy Crawford and Billy B, of Cincinnati, third; Cozette and Mollie, of Detroit, fourth. Vulcan and Lady Kate took the second heat in 2:41¾.

The second was a pacing race, free to all, for a purse of $500,—$250 to first, $175 to second, $75 to third. Six entries, four started. Won by Harry, of Warren, Pa., taking second, third, and fourth heats. Time, 2:26½, 2:27¼, 2:28¾. Charley Evans, of Rushville, Ind., took the first heat in 2:26¼, and took second money; Hoosier Tom, of Rushville, Ind., was third, and Dan. Voorhees, of Louisville, Ky., fourth. The latter had the call previous to the start.

The third and last race of the meeting was free to all, for purse of $1,700; $860 to first, $440 to second, $250 to third, $170 to fourth. Eight entries; six started. Pilot Temple, of Indianapolis, took the first heat in 2:3[illegible]; Red Cloud, of Rushville, Ind., took the second in 2:30¾; Mohawk, Jr., of Springfield, O., took the third heat in 2:26½. In consequence of the lateness of the hour, at the conclusion of the third heat, the finish was postponed until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

BILLIARDS.

MATTERS ABOUT TOWN.

Garnier has expressed a willingness to play Parker a match at the French game, giving him odds of 100 in 600 points.

John Deery has left for New York, intending to make that city his home. He might have gone long ago, if he had only spoken about it.

The pleasant billiard hall of Rhines & Forhan, on the northwest corner of Halsted and Washington streets, has been elegantly refitted throughout, and will be reopened to-night with appropriate doings. There will be exhibition games by Garnier, Rhines, Coon, Snyder, and others. Everybody is invited.

AQUATIC.

THE BUFFALO BOAT RACES.

BUFFALO, July 4.—In the single, scull race between Billy Scharff, of Pittsburgh, and Richard Tinning, Jr., of Toronto, Canada, the former took the purse easily. In the single scull race, open to all, Robert Berry, a negro, from Toronto, took the scull. The four-oared boat race for a purse of $875 was won by the McKee Club, of Pittsburgh.

THE WARD FAMILY.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., July 5.—The friends of Gil Ward and Ellis Ward, the Cornwall oarsmen, have challenged John McKiel to row Gil a match for $250 a side, and Ellis another match for $1,000 a side.

IN MEMORIAM.

DAVID F. DONNELLY.

At a special meeting of the Good Intent Hose, held at their hall in Philadelphia, on the 26th ult. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

[illegible] and while yielding submissively to His will, and acknowledging that it is both His to give and His to take away, we feel that it is but due to the memory of the deceased that we should thus testify our feelings for him, and our appreciation for his many noble qualities, both as a citizen and a fireman.

"*Resolved*, That in the death of our late member, the Company have been deprived of one who has endeared himself to all by his manly acts and sociable qualities; a man of pure mind and unsullied character, eminently kind, social, and agreeable.

"*Resolved*, That we tender to his sorrowing family the assurance of our heartfelt condolence and sincere sympathy, and to the Insurance Patrol of Chicago, Ill., and ask the sacred privilege of mourning with them the loss of one much lamented.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of the above be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and to the Insurance Patrol of Chicago."

WILLIAM SMITH.

A meeting of provision operators was held yesterday morning, in the office of B. F. Murphy & Co., Colonel J. L. Hancock in the chair, and Gilbert Pryor Secretary, at which the following was adopted:

"WHEREAS, The provision trade of the City of Chicago has learned, with profound regret, of the decease of William Smith, Esq., for many years Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, and proprietor of the Cincinnati *Price Current*, and being desirous of rendering a tribute to the memory of one who has contributed so largely and ably as a statistician to the commerce of the West, as well as to testify its appreciation of his unsullied character as a citizen, therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That in the death of William Smith, the business community has sustained a loss not readily repaired, and that we tender to the family of the deceased and the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, our sympathy in their bereavement.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased and to the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, duly signed by the officers of this meeting."

California Sunday Train.

The Sunday Overland Government Mail Train leaves Chicago to-morrow, Sunday, the 7th, at 10 a. m., via Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Rail Road, stopping at all regular stations on maine line and connecting with Monday morning Express train leaving Omaha for San Francisco. Tickets *via* Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy or Chicago & Northwestern Rail Road will be taken on this train.

Wine and Brandy.

The Buena Vista Vinicultural Society, of Sonoma, California, a celebrated Wine and Brandy Manufacturing Company, will have an auction sale of the products of its vineyards, on Tuesday, August 13. See advertisement.

South Side Bank.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, Bankers, about the 10th inst. are to occupy rooms in the Republic Life Building, on La Salle street, for their South Side general office.

THE LAW COURTS.

Improvement of the Supreme Court Building at Ottawa—The Matter of Insurance Rates Assessed Against Foreign Companies—Governor Palmer Sustained—A Question of Bankruptcy.

THE SUPREME COURT.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE OTTAWA COURT HOUSE.

The twenty thousand dollars appropriated by the State for the enlargement of the Supreme Court Buildings at Ottawa are already being expended in the erection of north and south wings, so that the Court House lot will soon be almost entirely occupied. The improvement, as it is being carried on, will add very materially to the general convenience of the structure. The clerk's office was nearly always so small that the necessary papers and records filled it up. Now, by having included in it the old consultation room of the Judges, it is made of respectable size, so that when proper shelves shall be arranged around the walls, there will be place for the documents and some moving space for the clerks and professional visitors. The library has been taken from one-half its space, to throw that into the court room, which court room is being fitted up with a raised platform, to be decorated with columns and arches, after the fashion which was adopted in the Supreme Court room which was fitted up in the city wing of the old Court House at Chicago. The space lost to the library is more than made up by throwing into it one of the new wings. The other wing upon that floor, is back of the Court room, from which it leads off forming a large consultation chamber, to which the members of the Court have access, either from their dormitories, the Clerk's office, or the Court room, by private ways. The lower story of the new wings form sleeping-rooms for the Judges, and, the shape of the whole building being that of a Greek cross, it allows each Judge a room ventilated, on two sides. This is a considerable improvement on things that were, or will be when the work is completed, which will be certainly in time to accommodate the next Court.

INSURANCE RATES.

Sickness among the Judges has detained some of them in the labor of writing opinions, a fact that is peculiarly noticeable in the matter of a batch of cases in which the city of Chicago is peculiarly interested, but yet they come along gradually. The last list of opinions filed disposed of twenty-four cases, twenty-two of them, as the result shows, very summarily. Two of these decisions, however, (one covering twenty-two cases) are of considerable importance, one of them especially, to the fire department and foreign insurance companies.

The case is of Van Inwagen vs. The city of Chicago. The opinion in this case is written by Judge Breese. This was an action of debt, brought in the Superior Court, by the city, to recover two per cent, on the premium paid to Van Inwagen, as the agent of the Astor Insurance Company, of New York. Judgment was rendered for $237.08, the per centage due under the law, from January, 1868, to 1869. An appeal being taken, it was agreed that the law authorizing the imposition of the tax was repealed. The action was brought under Section 5, Chapter 8, of the charter of 1863, which provided for the payment of the rate to the city for special uses, and enacted as a penalty for default in prompt payment, the closing up of the company's business. This the counsel for appellant claimed was repealed by Sec. 30, of March 10, 1869, "An act to incorporate and to govern fire, marine, and inland navigation insurance companies," contending that the provision here made is inconsistent with the charter provision in this; that the money collected under the act of 1869, is to be applied to a different purpose from that collected under the act of 1863; that the provision as to the returns are different, the one act requiring semi-annual returns, in July and January, the other and later, providing for the return annually, on the 1st of May; and lastly, the first act requires the return of the gross premiums, while the later one only requires the return of the net premium. The Court consider each of these objections to the charter provision.

The Court finds, as to the first, that there not being any appropriation of the money, there is no difference between the acts, but that in the other matters stated, there is such a difference as repeals the charter section. The question then came up as to the effect of this repeal upon this action. The [illegible] section was [illegible] in March, 1869; the rate [illegible] to January, 1869; the suit was brought after both of these days. The counsel say the rule is that rights now carried into judgment and not executed, cannot be, and are not, save in the absence of a saving clause in the repealing statute. When a statute, as in this case, gives a right (in its nature, not vested, but remaining executory, if it does not become executed before the repeal of the law giving the right, it falls with the law, and it cannot, therefore, be enforced. But the repealing law provided that the provisions of the section which this is found to have worked the repeal, should not be construed to prohibit cities having an organized fire department. Counsel for the city had said that Chicago had such a department. The Courts say this may be and doubtless is so, but the record furnishes no evidence of the fact and the Court cannot have judicial notice of it. If hereafter such proof should be made the case may be brought within the saving of the proviso of Section 30. The cause being reversed, was remanded when an opportunity will be afforded to show whether or not Chicago has an organized fire department.

GOVERNOR PALMER SUSTAINED.

The Court has decided, in a case taken to the Mount Vernon term, that the action of Governor Palmer in refusing commissions to Police Magistrates was proper, in fact, that no such independent judicial officers exist. Wherefore, none of those self-commissioned officers can legally act as a part of the Judicial Department of this State Government. This will affect quite a number of Dogberrys, who are presuming, without authority, to hold Court, and issue compulsory process to bring in greenhorns. The opinion is not yet understood to be filed, but the judgment of the Court has been entered.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

A QUESTION OF BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Tree rendered a decision in the matter of Jacob Mayer against the Aurora Fire Insurance Company. This was a motion to stay proceedings in this Court on the ground that the defendant Company is in bankruptcy. The Court decided: "The motion is based on the 21st section of the act of Congress known as the Bankrupt law, which provides that 'Any suit or proceeding, shall, upon the application of the bankrupt, be stayed to await the determination of the Court in Bankruptcy, on the question of the discharge, provided there be no unreasonable delay on the part of the bankrupt in endeavoring to obtain his discharge.' A discharge under the act may be pleaded in bar to any further maintenance of an action for a prior indebtedness, but the 37th section of the same act provides 'that no allowance or discharge shall be granted to any corporation or joint stock company, or to any person or officer or member thereof.' It will be seen that the Bankrupt law establishes a distinction between corporations and individuals in this respect. Inasmuch as an individual may procure a final discharge, there is an evident propriety in staying proceedings until it can be ascertained whether the Court in Bankruptcy shall grant him one. But even in that case the law provides that there shall be no unreasonable delay in prosecuting the proceedings in bankruptcy to a final determination. In the case of a corporation, however, which can never receive such discharge by the terms of the act itself, it is difficult to say upon what ground a creditor should be required to stay his suit, and especially where judgment may be necessary to perfect a legal remedy against officers or stockholders of the company. This doctrine was held by Brady, Justice, who refused to stay proceedings in the case of Sarah O. Allen, administratrix, vs. The Soldiers' Business Messenger and Despatch Company, reported in 4th B. R., p. 176, and it seems to me as sound on principle, and sustained by the language of and spirit of the Bankrupt act. The motion to stay proceedings is denied.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Thomas Reidy, parent on the father's side, of one Matilda A. Reidy, claims control of the girl. Because he claims this control, he sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, claiming that Amelia and Mary Griswold have wrongfully maintained ownership of the minor. Judge Farwell proposes to hear the merits of the case this day.

AN ILL-FATED EXCURSION.

Adventures of Six Hundred Patri[illegible]

[illegible]shaps befel the six hundred excursionists who, on the morning of July 4, embarked on the propeller B. F. Wade for a trip to Waukegan. Soon after the vessel left the Chicago harbor, she struck a fog bank, and had to lay to for some time, and, on reaching Waukegan at 3 o'clock p. m., a heavy sea, with an off shore wind, prevailed, and, in the effort to land, the Wade pounded heavily against the wharf, and unshipped her rudder. With difficulty and gang-planks the passengers at last reached the shore, many of them fearfully sea-sick. At 6 o'clock in the evening, the hour fixed for the departure of the boat, she was aground, and could not start. The excursionists raised a terrible row about it, but the propeller was not raised out of the sand thereby. Captain Gillies, finding it impossible to get his vessel under way, compromised matters by assuring the crowd that their tickets would be good for a passage home on the Northwestern Railroad, and they therefore proceeded to the depot *en masse*, only to find that there would be no other train until morning. They telegraphed to Chicago for a special train, but none came. Nothing remained but to pass the night in Waukegan, where the hotels were all full, so that the unhappy excursionists were obliged to hang around the depot, cold, hungry, weary, and sleepless all night. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning they took the train for Chicago, and a sorry-looking lot they were. Much anxiety and distress had been experienced by their friends at home, as no tidings of their whereabouts had been circulated. It is stated that at the time of the excursion the Wade had about 10,000 bushels of corn in her hold—an excellent thing in the way of ballast, no doubt, but it caused her to draw so much water that she should not have attempted a landing at Waukegan. This is the version given by some of the passengers. Captain Gillies, who was busily engaged yesterday in getting his boat off, will probably be able to explain matters, and free himself from the blame which seems at present to attach to him.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

This pleasant little place of amusement will be closed for the season to-night. The band of minstrels, who have made the place revel with song and laughter, will take things easy until the opening of Myers' Opera House, on Monroe street, in the fall. Two performances will be given to-day, the matinee this afternoon and the regular entertainment this evening. Let the merits of the burnt-cork artists, who have done so much to make the long, dull winter agreeable, be substantially recognized.

NIXON'S CIRCUS.

Mr. Nixon closes his circus this week, and will hereafter lease the amphitheatre to travelling business. Friends of his have tendered him a benefit, which comes off this evening. A long bill has been arranged, which will embody all the good features of the week with many entirely new attractions. A big house and a fine winding-up of the season are expected.

HALSTED STREET OPERA HOUSE.

Dan Bryant has done a good business at the Halsted Street Opera House during the past week, everything considered. The houses were fair while the hot weather lasted, and since the change have been much increased. To-day Dan and his Company will take possession of the Academy of Music, where they will give two performances—afternoon and evening.

A SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.

The Conductor of a Freight Train Run Over and Crushed to Death by his Cars near Rosehill—A Young Man Arrested and Charged with Shooting the Conductor—Coroner's Inquest and Exoneration of the Accused.

An exciting rumor gained credence in the city yesterday, to the effect that a cold-blooded murder had been committed early in the morning on an incoming freight train, at Rosehill station. The evening papers almost substantiated the rumor by sensational accounts of the tragedy, which teemed with allegations against the character of a young man named James Langdon, who was unfortunate enough to be implicated in the supposed crime, and to be arrested for the commission of it. The result of an investigation by the Coroner's jury was arrived at in time to be published in the late editions of the evening papers. That it did not appear was, perhaps, owing more to a lack of enterprise in such important matters than to anything else. The publication of the verdict, yesterday afternoon, would have spared Langdon and his friends a great deal of unnecessary trouble, as it declared him innocent of having taken the life of a human being, and set him at liberty after a few hours' confinement in a police station cell.

The young man who lost his life was Robert Ellis, of Waukegan. He was employed on the Milwaukee Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, as conductor of a freight train, in which capacity he had served about five months. Yesterday morning his train was due at Rosehill about 3 o'clock. It arrived at the outskirts of the village pretty nearly on time, and his brakemen were standing on top of a forward car. Each held a lamp in his hand. There was several passengers in the caboose, or conductor's car, some of whom were endeavoring to steal a free ride into the city. Among the latter were two boys who had caused Ellis a great deal of annoyance by sneaking into a car just as the train would be moving from a station. While entering Rosehill at the slow rate previously referred to, Ellis determined to examine one of the cars for the purpose of discovering if these boys were on board, so that, when the train stopped, they could not steal out without being observed by him, and then return in the usual way. He left the brakeman, and walked to the rear of the train, swinging a lamp. Upon reaching the end of the car next to the one he wished to examine, he slowly descended by the iron steps. He was never again seen alive by the train men. His absence, however, was not particularly noticed until after the train had run some distance from Rosehill. Search was then made for him, but he was nowhere to be found. Filled with apprehension as to the cause of his mysterious disappearance, his late companions stopped the train, and backed it toward the place where he was last seen. There his dead body was found, stretched across the track, mangled terribly by the wheels of the rear cars of his own train, and presenting a spectacle that made the flesh creep and the blood run cold to look upon. The remains were put in a car, and taken to the depot in this city, whence they were removed to the Morgue. Before a medical examination had been made, it was thought that Ellis had been shot while descending the steps of the car, and that his body had fallen on the track.

The way in which James Langdon came to be connected with this sad catastrophe, and suspected of having taken Ellis' life, is as follows: The story was told by himself, and was corroborated by the breakman in every important particular except one, viz: the discharge of a pistol. Langdon left this city on the evening of the Fourth for a trip to Waukegan, on board the steamer B. F. Wade. Upon arriving at her destination, the boat went aground, and the chances of her being taken off in time to return before morning were extremely poor. Among other excursionists, Langdon desired to take the night freight train for Chicago. He got on board, and, after travelling about half an hour, was asked for his fare by Ellis. He presented his excursion ticket on the Wade, imagining that that would be sufficient. The conductor declined taking it, and demanded $1.25. Langdon said he would rather walk than pay that sum. Ellis then told him that he must get off at the next station, and he replied that he would. Upon arriving at the station he was put off the train, but managed to get on again as it was moving out. In a little while he was observed by Ellis, and again asked for his fare. He would not pay, saying that he had but 90 cents. (There were $9.12 in his pocketbook when it was examined at the police station.) The train was then drawing near a station, at which point Ellis said he would eject Langdon. The latter was ejected, but pursued his previous policy, and stole into a car as the train moved slowly on its way. The next time he was discovered was when near Rosehill. A brakeman, he claims, saw him, and asked him for fifty cents. He refused to give him any money. The brakeman then demanded twenty-five cents. This was also refused. Then the brakeman said he would call the conductor, and he went in search of him. They came back together, and Langdon was ordered off the train. "I got off," he says, "clasped my hands together, and said 'I suppose I'll have to foot it to Chicago.' I then climbed up a grassy bank and walked on ahead of the train. It soon passed me, and after a little while came backing toward me again. I was ordered to get on board, and did so. We went back to where I was put off, and picked up the conductor's body. We then came to Chicago, and I was arrested. I had an empty pistol in my pocket, which I had fired off in Waukegan. I did not fire at the conductor, or when he was near me, and had nothing to do with bringing about his death."

This was the concluding portion of Langdon's conversation with a TRIBUNE reporter, previous to the holding of the inquest, and the statement is corroborated in every particular by the witnesses before the Coroner's jury, except as to the clapping of the hands. One of the brakemen claims that he heard a shot, and the other says that he saw a flash; but both agree that the flash was seen and the report heard before Ellis descended from the top of the car. The physician who made the *post mortem* examination could find no traces of a bullet in any portion of the conductor's body.

Upon the strength of this testimony the jury returned the following verdict:

"We, the jury, find that Robert Ellis, now lying dead at the Morgue, in the City of Chicago and County of Cook, came to his death by slipping from the top of a freight car while the train was in motion, and falling upon the track, the wheels passing over his body. We also find that James Langdon, now in custody at the Madison Street Police Station, in said city and county, on suspicion of murder, was in nowise to blame for the death of said Robert Ellis, and we do hereby exonerate him from blame, and recommend his release."

Langdon was accordingly released from custody, and his pistol, a single swivel-barrelled one, restored to him. When arrested by Captain Hare, of the Northwestern Depot Police, he handed over the weapon without attempting to conceal it, and did not offer the slightest resistance. He is an Irishman, about 24 years of age, a painter and sailor, and resides on West Randolph street, near the bridge.

Ellis' body was taken to Waukegan by his parents last evening. He was 25 years of age, and greatly respected by all who knew him. His business connection with the railway company was a very pleasant one, and his loss is deeply deplored by his late employers.

THAT REGIMENT.

Another Meeting of Citizens Last Evening—The Mayor to Be Consulted Next Tuesday Afternoon—The Election of Officers Deferred.

A meeting of the Committee appointed at a meeting of citizens favorable to the formation of a militia regiment, was held in the [illegible] Police Court room last evening. [illegible] thirty persons [illegible] occupied the chair. [illegible] The Chairman stated that he had seen [illegible] who had agreed to meet the Committee [illegible] Council Chamber next Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to consult about the organization of a regiment.

A Captain suggested that invitations be sent to prominent business men, requesting them to attend, and asking their co-operation.

Major Considine favored the getting up of an elaborate invitation.

Colonel Brown said a list of names had already been prepared. Only those who were known to favor the movement should be invited to be present, as the Council Chamber was not large enough to hold everybody. Others could be asked to subscribe, and would willingly do so, he thought.

General Mann was confident many excellent young men would enlist as soon as there was an opportunity to do so.

Corporal Fife thought a temporary Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Major, Adjutant, and Quartermaster should be elected at once, and all the Committee discharged.

The Chair considered that a good idea. There would then be a head.

Lieutenant Gibbs wanted to know if it was feasible to elect the officers immediately.

The Chair thought it was not. There were too few present to proceed with an election.

General Mann said the matter ought to be deferred until after the conference with the Mayor and other citizens.

Corporal Fife believed a head and a tail were necessary. There should be some one to talk to the Mayor, and who could do it better than the Colonel of the regiment. The little Committees that had been appointed could accomplish nothing; but if there was a head all would go along swimmingly.

Lieutenant Gibbs moved to amend the motion by adding "that we proceed with the election next Monday."

Colonel Brown said the intentions of the Committees were good enough, notwithstanding they had not done much. He thought it was wisdom to postpone the election. He desired to know, first, whether the people would sustain them.

Captain Ryan had not attended any of the previous meetings. He was glad to see the movement on foot, and hoped it would be successful. Officers should be elected *pro tem*, in order to confer with the citizens and make arrangements. They would, he thought, do better than Committees.

Lieutenant Colonel Merritt opposed an election.

Corporal Fife repeated his speech.

The Chair said the Committee on Organization would do the talking at the conference. The election should be put off until after they had seen the Mayor.

Lieutenant Gibbs withdrew his amendment.

Sergeant Kemmet moved as an amendment that the election be deferred until after the conference.

The amendment was agreed to, and so was the motion as amended.

Colonel Stryker (General Mann in the chair) moved that the time and place for the election of field officers be left with the Committee on Organization.

The motion was agreed to.

After some discussion about nothing in particular, the Committee adjourned.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Induction of a Minister.

The First Scotch Presbyterian congregation, formerly ministered to by the Rev. Dr. Burns, now of Montreal, lately extended a unanimous call to the Rev. James Maclaughlin, who recently supplied the pulpit with great acceptance. Mr. Maclaughlin having accepted the call, the induction services are to take place in the church on the evening of Tuesday next, at half past 7 o'clock. On that occasion the Rev. R. H. Warden, of Bothwell, who has acted as Moderator of Session during the vacancy, will preach and preside. The Rev. W. King, of the Buxton Mission (the original of one of the characters of Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin"), will address the newly-inducted pastor, and the Rev. W. Cochrane, A. M., well known in Chicago and other cities of the Union, as an able preacher and popular lecturer, will address the congregation. On the following evening (Wednesday) a festival of welcome will be held in the basement, when the above named and other clergymen will deliver short addresses; the ladies of the congregation will provide refreshments, and the evening will be enlivened with music. The pastor elect, Mr. Maclaughlin, is a man of superior ability and more than ordinary popular power. He studied for the Ministry in the Newbury Theological Seminary, and for several years was the successful pastor of a congregation in Thompsonville, Conn. For the past few years he was settled over a congregation in Britain. He comes to Chicago with high recommendations, with the experience of twelve or fifteen years ministerial work, and enters on the pastorate of the First Scotch Church with bright prospects of success.

The Reduction of Plasterers' Wages.

A special meeting of the Contracting Plasterers' Association was held at the Builders' Exchange, yesterday morning, the President, Mr. Sutton, in the chair. It was called for the purpose of ascertaining whether reports that members of the Association were paying $5 a day to plasterers, thereby violating their obligations, were true. Four persons were accused. One of them, Mr. Johnson, was exonerated upon stating his case. He had discharged his men, and would hereafter pay but $4 a day. Two of the others proved to the satisfaction of all present that they had conformed to the rules of the Association. The remaining firm, Messrs. Byrne & O'Brien, claimed that they could not get along without paying $5 a day; that the rule passed was not passed by a majority of the members of the Association. To test the sense of the meeting on the rule, a vote was taken, and it was unanimously adopted. Mr. Byrne stated that he would have to send in his resignation. He was told that he must do so or be dismissed if he persisted in ignoring the rule. He then tendered his resignation, and it was accepted. The Association then adjourned.

Boarding Place for Jail Birds.

The Council Committee on Bridewell held a meeting at the City Clerk's office, yesterday afternoon, and considered the communication of the Mayor asking authority to make an agreement with the Board of County Commissioners to keep the county prisoners at the House of Correction. It was agreed to recommend that the subjoined resolution be adopted by the Council:

"*Resolved*, By the Common Council of the City of Chicago, that the Mayor and Comptroller be and they are hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County, to receive and keep in the House of Correction of the City of Chicago any person or persons who may be sentenced or committed thereto by any Court other than the Police Courts of the city, or Magistrates in said Cook County, for any term not less than thirty days; such agreement to cover a term not exceeding two years; and the compensation to be received for so receiving and keeping any such person to be not less than 40 cents per day for each and every such person."

Board of Underwriters.

The Board of Underwriters held a regular weekly meeting at the Insurance Patrol Building yesterday afternoon, President Clark in the chair. There were fourteen members present. The Treasurer submitted his report for the quarter ending June 30, by which it appears that the receipts were $5,613.10, the disbursements $5,202.92; balance, $1,410.18. Mr. James Van Inwagen, who intends leaving the insurance business, tendered his resignation as a member of the Board, and it was accepted. After some discussion, the rate on double detached brick buildings—50 feet apart—was fixed at 60 cents on $100. The Committee on Mortgage Clause submitted a report, recommending the embodiment in policies of a clause to secure mortgages in case of loss. It was ordered to be discussed at the next meeting. The Board then adjourned.

Everything.

Miss Jennie Hight, the talented actress, is visiting her friends in this city.

—Dan Bryant's benefit occurs this afternoon and evening at the Halsted Street Opera House.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Erring Women's Home will be held at the Institution this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

—Nines captained by Jack Woodlock and Charley Matthews will indulge in a game of ball next Wednesday afternoon at the new Park, corner of State and Twenty-third streets.

—A laborer named Thomas Mulvin, residing at No. 109 Carroll street, was slightly injured yesterday afternoon, by falling from a truck wagon at the corner of Lake and Union streets.

—The Wisconsin delegation to the Baltimore Convention will meet at the Sherman House this afternoon, and leave the city at 5 o'clock in a special Pullman car, via the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

—George Barlow, 10 years of age, the boy who shot himself through the abdomen on the Fourth, as already mentioned, died of his wound yesterday morning. He resided at No. 39 Norton street.

August Hutter, of the firm of Hutter & Co., furniture manufacturers, No. 665 North Halsted street, had the four fingers of his right hand accidentally cut off by machinery, yesterday afternoon.

—About half-past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the incoming dummy train ran over, and instantly killed, an old woman whose name could not be learned. She carried a basket and an umbrella. Her body was taken to the Morgue. The accident happened at the Thirty-fifth street crossing.

—About half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning a man named Oliver Vanpatrick, residing at No. 133 Meagher street, was found dead in bed by his wife. He was 24 years old, and had been employed on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad as an engineer. The Coroner will inquire into the case to-day.

Hon. D. D. S. Brown, of the Rochester *Democrat*, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Minnesota. He gave us a very cheering account of the progress of Liberal Republicanism in the State of New York. It is sure for Greeley by an overwhelming majority.

—The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners performed a heavy day's work yesterday. The names of four applicants for positions in the Fire Department were added to an already overburdened list, and a man named A. E. McCallion was sworn in as a special policeman in the service of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company.

—The alarm from Box 317, between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by fire in the two-story frame building No. 22 South Clinton street, owned by Mrs. Noble, and occupied by John Cooley as a sample room [illegible] Hope. Nos. [illegible] The latter claim to have lost $2,[illegible] fire and water to fixtures; insured for $1,500 in [illegible] unknown. 22, 20, and 18 were damaged by [illegible] the extent of about $400; insurance [illegible]

—The Board of Public Works [illegible] issued the following building permits yesterday: [illegible] Martin Gares, [illegible] 67x110 feet, three-story and basement [illegible] Ohio streets; A. [illegible] southwest corner of Wells [illegible] basement brick, 20x[illegible]; Thomas Cahill, two-story and [illegible], 22x24 feet, No. 173 [illegible]; S. Seeley, three-story and [illegible] 135 feet, No. 200 Lake street; [illegible] Schmutz, four-story story and basement, 24x95 feet, No. 74 North Eighteenth street; [illegible] and basement br[illegible] Clark street.

—[illegible] Arrivals in our city we notice [illegible] Burns, of London, long known [illegible]

—Among receiving [illegible] in the General Baptist [illegible] that of Rev. Driand. The Doctor was a warm [illegible] as a leading [illegible] government during the late rebellion [illegible] Church of, "recognized leader in temperance [illegible] friend of his own country. On the Sabbath he will [illegible] morning and evening, at the Free Baptist church, corner of Loomis and Jackson streets, where his numerous friends will be glad to see him.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7.30 a. m., 65 degrees; 8 a. m., 68; 8.30 a. m., 68; 9 a. m., 70; 9.30 a. m., 72; 10 a. m., 72; 10.30 a. m., 72; 11 a. m., 72; 11.30 a. m., 72; 12 m., 71; 12.30 p. m., 72; 1 p. m., 71; 1.30 p. m., 70; 2 p. m., 71; 2.30 p. m., 71; 3 p. m., 71; 3.30 p. m., 71; 4 p. m., 70; 4.30 p. m., 70; 5 p. m., 70; 5.30 p. m., 70; 6 p. m., 70;—in the shade. At noon the mercury indicated 88 degrees in the sun.

—On the Judge's stand at the races on the Fourth of July, where the leading sporting men of Chicago were assembled, the Administration was represented by B. H. Campbell, U. S. Marshal; James E. McLean, U. S. Collector of Customs; S. A. Irwin, U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue; Thos. Keefe, Esq., U. S. Special Customs Deputy; Philip A. Hoyne, Esq., U. S. Commissioner; Hon. Chas. B. Farwell, M. C., member of the State Republican Central Committee, and general director of newspaper literature. Mr. Judd, not having received his commission, was not present. He did not consider he was obliged to attend the races until actually in office.

—The Mayor yesterday received a letter from William L. Thomas, of the London *Graphic*, in relation to the commemorative picture of the Chicago fire, by Armitage. A photograph of the painting was forwarded to His Honor some time ago, and a description of it has appeared in THE TRIBUNE. Mr. Thomas desired the Mayor's opinion as to the appropriateness of the main figure, and its lack of adornment. His Honor, in reply, said that prudish people might think there was a little too much nudeness, but he agreed with Mr. Thomas, that it was not suggestive of indecency, urging, however, that the drapery be taken from the feet and placed elsewhere.

Paper Boxes.

In refurnishing their stores with shelf boxes, now as indispensable as counters and show-cases, we notice that many houses have adopted the style recently introduced by Ritchie & Duck, No. 412 West Van Buren street. The sides and ends are of thin, seasoned whitewood, which does not warp, no matter how long the box may be, and there is no strip at the top to interfere with the handling of laces, fringes, etc. A great variety of sizes can be seen in the retail stores of Field, Leiter & Co. and J. V. Farwell & Co., who consider them superior to any heretofore used by them. Messrs. Ritchie & Duck intend to make a specialty of these boxes, at the same time manufacturing all other kinds, for which they have built up an enviable reputation during the past six years. City and country merchants should see them before buying elsewhere.

Table Sauce.

PARKER HOUSE, BOSTON, Sept. 1, 1869.—We have had for several months in constant use the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce, and it has given such satisfaction to the guests of our house that our orders for it have been larger than for all other kinds of sauce combined.

H. D. PARKER & CO.

River News.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., July 5.—ARRIVED—canal boats Nautilus and Gen. McClellan from Peru, both with corn for Chicago.

DEPARTED—Steamer Dan Rice towing Parson Browlow; lumber for Chillicothe; and C. W. Zimmerman, stone for Henry Canal.

PASSED IN—American Star, corn; Gen. McClellan, corn; Iron-Clad from Utica, corn; all for Chicago.

PASSED OUT.—Parson Browlow, lumber, Chillicothe; Nautilus, lumber, Peru; C. W. Zimmerman, stone, Henry; Sunbeam, light, LaSalle.

FOREIGN.

Alleged Conspiracy to Overthrow the French Republic Denied.

Terrible Fire in Constantinople—1,000 Houses Already Destroyed.

The Revolution in Mexico—Reported Capture of Saltillo by the Insurgents.

Independence Day in the Different European Capitals.

FRANCE.

LONDON, July 5.—A special telegram from Paris asserts that a threatening conspiracy of the Royalists, under the leadership of the Duc de Broglie, for the overthrow of the Republic was recently discovered by the Government. Thiers at once took energetic action for its suppression. It is believed that the dangerous movement has been defeated.

PARIS, July 5.—Lieutenant Fred. D. Grant was presented to M. Thiers yesterday and cordially received. He leaves for home on the 11th inst.

The specie in the Bank of France has increased 3,000,000 francs.

A banquet was given by the Americans on the evening of the Fourth of July, in the elegant saloon of the Grand Hotel. Hon. Elliot C. Cowdin was Chairman. Among the guests were General James L. Donaldson, U.S.A.; G. Meredith Read, Consul General of the United States at Paris; Colonel Evelyn Washburne, son of the American Minister; Mr. Healy, M. Laboulaye, the well-known friend of America, and several eminent French journalists. The Chairman, on offering the toast, "To the health of the President of the United States," made an eloquent speech, recalling the early history of America. He took occasion to pay a warm tribute of praise and gratitude to France, who was the first, and had since been the constant friend of American Independence. He referred to the Convention of the Tribunal as one of the noblest victories of civilization, and saw in it an exemplification of Richelieu's maxim, that the difference between nations could be settled without resort to the sword. A toast to President Theirs and the French Republic elicited great enthusiasm. Amid the cheers of the company, M. Laboulaye rose to respond to it. He returned thanks for the honor done his country, and acknowledged that the sympathy of the American people for the French in their reverses, had been unfailing. He closed his remarks by proposing the following sentiment: "France and the United States, once allies, always friends." Consul General Read made a graceful and appropriate response. Colonel Washburne replied to a toast to the health of the American Minister, who was absent, and General Donaldson spoke for the army and navy of the United States. Toasts to the memory of Washington and Farragut were drunk in silence. The utmost cordiality prevailed. The Frenchman vied with the American in protestations of friendship, and, amid great good feeling, the company separated at midnight with cheers for the French and American Republics.

PARIS, June 5—Evening.—The report of the existence of a conspiracy for the restoration of the Monarchy is pronounced without foundation, and the excitement is subsiding.

The members of the party of the Left in the Assembly called on Thiers to-day to express sympathy and offer him their support.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 5.—The steamship Koelna has arrived.

LIVERPOOL, July 5.—The steamship Biela has arrived.

The American Club of this city celebrated the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by a dinner at their rooms in the Washington Hotel. The house was gaily decorated with bunting, inside and out. Dr. Jerome V. C. Smith, ex-Mayor of Boston, occupied the chair. Complimentary and friendly toasts were exchanged by the American and English guests, and speeches full of good will made on both sides.

LONDON, July 5.—The American residents here had a banquet at the Inns of Court Hotel last evening, in honor of their national anniversary. Judge Haldeman presided. The day was also celebrated in Edinburg, Manchester, and other cities of the kingdom. The *Daily Telegraph* of this morning says: "These celebrations of American Independence which we once surely begrudged, but of which we are now honestly proud, had a peculiar character yesterday. Following so closely the settlement of the dispute over the indirect claims We think the glorious Fourth is more honored as the anniversary of Vicksburg and Gettysburg. We have certainly forgotten whether Chesapeake beat the Shannons or *vice versa*."

The Queen and the members of the Royal family, viewed the picture of Bradford, the American painter, at Windsor, yesterday, and congratulated the artist on the pleas[illegible] his work had given them.

LONDON, July 5.—The iron [illegible] turret ship Glatton was tested at Port[illegible] to-day. The first shot fired made [illegible] hole in her turret measuring 19 [illegible] 17 inches [illegible] plates, shattered the framework, and started the joints in all directions. The second shot made a hole 14 inches in diameter, with 13 inches decimal penetration, the shot rebounding and falling on the deck. Neither shot interfered with the revolutions of the turret. The result of the trial is considered strongly in favor of the turret system.

A dispatch from Calcutta reports that the ship Rothsay was wrecked near that port and 17 of her crew lost.

SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, July 5.—Yesterday there was a brilliant celebration of the American anniversary. In the morning the United States flag was honored by a salute of one hundred and one guns, fired in front of Beau Rivage. A banquet was given in the evening. United States Minister Rubles presided, supported by Caleb Cushing and Charles Francis Adams. Mr. Adams responded to the toast, "The Day we Celebrate." In the course of his speech, he made many happy allusions to the work which had just been achieved for the settlement of the Alabama claims. Mr. Cushing replied in the toast, "Our Country." The toast, "Her Majesty, the Queen of England," was enthusiastically received by the assemblage. The festivities of the day were wound up by a ball and brilliant display of fireworks.

BERNE, July 5.—The Swiss Government has ratified the additional article of the Postal Convention with the United States, regarding the money order system.

THE WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, July 5.—Eight more men of the Fannie's expedition have been captured. Fifty-four more cases of ammunition have been found. Twenty-two of the expeditionists are still at large.

NASSAU, July 1.—Captain Speed, General Ryan, Captain George Brown, agent of the steamer Fannie, and twenty-two of the crew of the Fannie, have arrived here. They make the following report: The steamer Fannie struck on a reef of the coast of Cuba, and, after remaining there thirty or forty hours, during which the coal of the steamer was thrown overboard to lighten her, the party on board succeeded in safely landing two pieces of cannon and several thousand stand of arms. As the Fannie could not be floated, she was set afire and totally destroyed. The party then launched the ship's boats and started for the Bahamas, and succeeded in reaching Long Island after a sail of three days. The whole party were brought to Nassau by the schooner Charles, arriving here on the 29th ult., and will sail for New York to-day.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, July 4.—A special despatch from Matamoras says: "General Cevallos and his troops to the number of 1,200, all infantry, are operating on Monterey. The people are very much embittered against the Juarists. Two-thirds of the population of Camargo have gone over to the Texas side. Trevino is reported to have captured Saltillo on the 27th of June, taking 1,200 Juarists prisoners; also correspondence showing that the orders of the Government were to kill all prisoners, previous to the battle of Monterey, above the rank of Sergeant. Quiroga is near Monterey. The revolutionists want to make Lerdo de Tyada President.

THE DOMINION.

QUEBEC, July 5.—Allen McIsaac, master of the schooner James Bliss, in a card, says that he believes the hauling down of the American flag from his schooner by Commander Lachance, of the Dominion cutter, Stella Marie, was done through a mistake, or the simple ignorance of the second officer, who was left in charge of the prize, Lachance not being on board at the time.

TURKEY.

LONDON, July 5.—A despatch just received from Constantinople brings news of a terrible conflagration now raging in that city. One thousand houses in the poorer quarter and in the suburbs of Scutari were already destroyed. When the telegram was forwarded there was no indication that the fire was under control. Further details are anxiously awaited.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 5.—The Cricket Club celebrated the Fourth with great spirit, yesterday. There were no general festivities at the American Legation.

FOR GREELEY.

The New York Germans—Governor Seymour—General D. H. Hill—The Hon. D. M. Barringer.

THE NEW YORK GERMANS.

From the New York Herald, July 2.

At a meeting of prominent German Democrats and Republicans the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. Commissioner Magnus Gross acted as Chairman, and the following Committee was appointed to carry into effect the resolutions—Judge J. Koch, Alderman Edward Schlichting, Coroner Herrman, Dr. Hewel, Dr. Anders, Dr. Frankel, Mr. Wollny, of the New York *Journal*, and the Chairman. Another meeting will be called for Friday to receive the signatures and appoint the delegates to Baltimore:

WHEREAS, At a conference of a small number of citizens from various parts of the Union, held in one of the parlors of a hotel in this city on the 20th and 21st of June, a few men, without any authority whatever, have assumed to speak as representatives of the German-Americans, and were reported to have given expression to sentiments utterly at variance with the opinions held by the undersigned and thousands upon thousands of their countrymen in this city and all over the Union; and

WHEREAS, The unfounded statements then and there made are threatened to be urged upon the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore as the sentiments entertained by German voters on the question of choosing candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in our opinion the ticket chosen by the Cincinnati Convention is a guaranty to peace, to a reunion of hearts as well as of hands, and to honesty, economy, prosperity, and progress in the administration of our national affairs.

Resolved, That we are firmly convinced that the nomination of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown by the Baltimore Convention will be enthusiastically received and heartily supported by a vast majority of the German-Americans, without regard to their former associations, for the simple reason that, in the present state of the country and parties, no more fitting and satisfactory nomination could be made.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions, together with the signatures attached to them, be handed by a special delegation of German-American citizens to the Chairman of the New York delegation to the Baltimore Convention.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR.

In his recent speech on the occasion of his installation as Sachem of the Tammany Society, ex-Governor Horatio Seymour said: "A large majority of the Democratic leaders, and of the papers professing to be exponents of Democratic opinion, had accepted the situation, and it seemed to be a foregone conclusion that the work commenced at Cincinnati would be indorsed at Baltimore. If such should be the result he had no objections to make, but, on the other hand, would heartily co-operate to make a success what, from present appearances, seemed to be the spontaneous determination of the Democratic masses, the election of the Cincinnati nominees on the Cincinnati platform."

GENERAL D. H. HILL.

General D. H. Hill, brother-in-law of Stonewall Jackson, and one of the best and most favorably known of the North Carolina leaders, is out in a letter for Greeley. He says: "We do not take Mr. Greeley from policy, but from principle. * * * On all the living issues of the hour, Mr. Greeley and the South are in perfect accord. His platform and his letter embrace all of which we can now attain. It is because of this agreement in principle that we now accept him as our leader, and not because of any low views of policy and expediency.

THE HON. D. M. BARRINER.

The Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, of North Carolina, for many years member of Congress, and afterwards Minister to Spain, has written a letter to a gentleman in New York, in which he says: "At the South we are compelled to look at the situation from a different standpoint from that of the North. They do not imagine the oppressions and humiliations to which we are, and have been, continually subject under the Grant Administration. It is with us a question not so much of choice as necessity to have a change of Government. We cannot stand it longer and prosper in any way. I am Chairman of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic party of our State, and have much opportunity to know public opinion in North Carolina, among our friends. It is almost unanimous for Greeley and Brown, and will become entirely so by the indorsement of Baltimore. I think our delegation will be unit for that ticket. It is the best we can do, and it is never wrong to do the best we can. I have myself no doubt about Mr. Greeley's course if elected. I was in Congress with him, and saw much of his ways and character; and, besides, everybody knows he is honest. Now, the great want of the nation is an honest man in this highest place, as well as all subordinate ones."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Money easy at 4@5. Sterling firm at 9½. Gold dull and unsteady at 13⅜@13½. The Gold Exchange closed at 1 p. m. Loans were from 2 to 4 for carrying. Clearings about 16 millions. The Government disbursed $634,030. Governments strong and higher; 10 40s advanced ⅛. State bonds steady and firm. The Stock Exchange opened at noon with a buoyant market, at an advance over Wednesday's closing prices. Northwestern, Pacific Mail and Erie attracted the most attention, with the entire list firm. Lake Shore advanced ½, and was in good borrowing demand. The temper of the market is bullish, and closed strong. The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R R Co. for the week ending June 30, 1872, were $22,948.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coups, '81	117¼	Coups, '67	115⅜
Coups, '62	114[illegible]	Coups, '68	114[illegible]
Coups, '64	114⅜	10-40s	112[illegible]
Coups, '65	116⅛	Currency 6s	114⅜
Coups, '65 (new)	113[illegible]	New 5s	..

State bonds:

Missouris	94½	Old Virginias	40
Old Tennessees	74½	Old N. Carolinas	33½
New Tennessees	74½	New N. Carolinas	21
New Virginias	50		

Stocks closed:

Canton	99	St. Paul pref'd	78
W. U. Tel	78[illegible]	Wabash	75
Quicksilver	43	Wabash pref'd	87
Adams Express	96½	Fort Wayne	96
Wells & Fargo	89½	Terre Haute	20
Am. M. U.	73[illegible]	Terre Haute pref'd	40
United States	87[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	116
Pacific Mail	75[illegible]	C & A. pref'd	117
New York Central	97[illegible]	O. & M.	46½
N. Y. C. scrip	97[illegible]	C., C. & C.	95
Erie	57	C., B. & Q.	130
Erie pref'd	78	Lake Shore	97[illegible]
Harlem	114½	Ind. Central	38[illegible]
Harlem pref'd	130	Ill. Central	36½
Mich. Central	115½	Union Pacific stocks	38
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pacific bonds	91
Northwestern	73[illegible]	Cent. Pacific bonds	101[illegible]
N. W. pref'd	90[illegible]	Del. Lack. & Western	106
Rock Island	110[illegible]	B., H., & Erie	8
N. J. Cent.	107[illegible]		
St. Paul	53[illegible]		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 5—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Wheat, spring, 11s 3d@11s 6d; white, 12s 3d. Corn, 26s 3d. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 5—1:20 p. m.—Weather favorable. Receipts last three days, 30,000 quarters, 23,000 of which are American.

LIVERPOOL, July 5—5 p. m.—Lard, 40s 3d.

LONDON, July 5.—5:30 p. m.—Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £487,000 during the past week. Weather is fair and favorable to growing crops. Consols, money 92⅞, account, 92⅞; Bonds—'62, 91½; '65, 92½; '67, 93½; 10-40s, 90.

Tallow, 44s.

FRANKFORT, July 5.—Bonds of '62, 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, July 5—Cotton steady; middling upland, 11@11⅛c; Orleans, 11¼@11⅜c. Sales of to-day, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; sales for the week, 47,000 bales; export, 4,000 bales; speculation, 2,600 bales; stock, 1,009,000 bales; American, 336,000 bales; receipts for the week, 44,000 bales; American, 16,000 bales; actual export, 6,100 bales; stock afloat, 285,000 bales; American, 46,000 bales; shipments from Bombay to 5th instant, since last report, 11,000 bales.

Breadstuffs heavy; California white wheat, 12s 3d; red western spring, 11s 3d@11s 6d; red winter, 12s 2d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 30,000 quarters, of which 23,000 are American. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn, 26s 3d. Lard, 40s 3d. Tallow, 42s 9d@42s 9½d. Cheese, 57s 6d.

PARIS, July 5.—Rentes, 53f. 85 centimes.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 5.—Beeves—The general expression of the market during the past week has been somewhat better, although business was dull in consequence of a small attendance of buyers and a diminution of the supply of cattle. As compared with last week, prices were about the same.

The following is a list of daily arrivals of car loads of cattle, &c., for the present week, are taken from the books of the New York Central Company: Monday, 22 car loads of cattle, 3 cars of sheep, 56 cars of hogs, 5 cars of horses. Tuesday, 12 cars cattle, 1 of sheep, 40 cars of hogs, 2 cars of horses. Wednesday, 106 of cattle, 60 of sheep, 57 of hogs, 3 of horses. Thursday, 15 of cattle, 11 of sheep, 2 of hogs, 6 horses. Friday, 72 of cattle, 9 of sheep, 1 of hogs, 1 of horses.

Milch Cows and Calves—Very few arrived, and the inquiry was light.

Hogs—All received were fed and watered and sent forward, there being no demand here.

Horses—Twenty car loads were received, of an average quality; and there was a fair demand for sound animals.

Sheep and Lambs—The business transacted was dull at last week's closing prices. Thirty car loads were received, and prices ranged from 4½ to 5½c per lb for sheep, and 7 to 11c per lb for lambs.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 5.—Cattle—Receipts to-day only 84, making the supply for the week 5,548, against 7,140 last week. Yesterday being the national holiday, only one or two buyers were at the yards. To-day there was not sufficient operations on which to base a market. Sales of 49 Illinois steers, av 1,395 lbs, at $6 90.

Sheep—Receipts to-day, 1,000, making the supply for the week 7,410, against 94,000 last week. Market firm, at $5 90 for Canada sheep; $7.50@9.50 for Canada lambs. Western sheep are quoted at $4.00 to $5.25, according to quality. Sales, 418 Canada lambs, av 57 to 60 lbs, at $7 00@7.25; 139 Ohio lambs, 46 lbs, $6.50; 32 Canada sheep, 107 lbs, $6.00; 291 Ohio sheep, 75 to 79 lbs, $5.00@5.25.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,000, making the supply for the week 14,300, against 10,100 last week. Market active, at a fraction over the prices for the first part of the week. Sales, 975 Illinois, av 192 to 220 lbs, at $4.17½@4.30.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The dry goods commission [illegible] almost in a body remained closed for business to-day, except for the necessary receipt of drafts and for the delivery of goods, but the jobbers generally were open, although hardly any regular trade was done. Many of the jobbers, however, though duly open, gave the majority of their employes a holiday. There was no market, and no auction sales held.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Beeves—The receipts yesterday and to-day were 1,850, or 7,900 since Saturday, against 7,600 last week. Trade very dull. Thin cattle ½c lower. Some poor Illinois, scant six hundred, sold at 10c, while Texans, av 1,000 lbs, went at 7½c; good Texans brought 8@9½c; fair to good Illinois, 11@13c; a few prime brought 13½c. Very many cattle are unsold. Four cars Illinois, av 6 cwt, brought 10@11c.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,000, including yesterday, making 20,000 since Saturday, against 18,000 last week. No change in sheep; 2 cars Ohio, av 96 lbs, 6½c; 1 car Indiana, av 91 lbs, 5¼c. Stock not good. Lambs scarce, and fat lots higher. Jerseys, av 58 lbs, 13c, and 100, av. 60 lbs, $7 50 each; 1 car poor Indiana, av 44 lbs, 7½c; 1 car Canada, av 58 lbs, 9¼c.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,100, completing 30,300 since Saturday, against 31,500 last week. Market better; dressed, 5½@6c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 5.—COTTON—Exchange closed until Monday.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, strongly in buyers favor; receipts, 4,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5 20@5.75; common to good extra, $6.00@6.40; good to choice, $6.45@7 50; white wheat, extra, $7.35@8.90; St. Louis, $7.35@11.50. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat heavy, lower; receipts, 9,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, afloat, $1 48; No. 2 Milwaukee do, $1.52½@1 53; white winter, $1.70@1.75; No. 1 spring, $1.58@1.55; No. 2, in store, $1.48@1.51; winter red Western, $1.58@1.60. Rye dull; Western 78@79c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn lower, but in fair export demand; receipts, 588,000 bu; by steamer Western mixed, 60@61½c; by sail, 61@62½c. Oats dull; receipts, 43,000 bu; Western at 40@43c; Ohio, 43@44c.

EGGS—Dull; Western, 16c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm; Rio, 16½@19½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining, 9@9½c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Molasses dull. Rice steady; 9@9½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork shade firmer. Mess $13 40@13 65; August $13 50; prime mess $12.25@12 50. Beef dull; plain mess, $[illegible] 50@9 50; extra do, $10.00@12.50. Hams—Heavy; [illegible] 24 00; tierce nominally unchanged. Cut Meats—Quiet; hams 9½@12½c; shoulders, 5½@5½c. Middles—More active; short clear, 7c; long clear, 7½c. Lard quiet and firm; No. 1 to prime steam 9@9½c. Butter dull; Western, 15@16c; State, 22@28c.

CHEESE—Heavy; 9@11½c.

WHISKEY—91c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 5—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat dull; choice white, $1 55; fair to prime, $1.40@1.50; choice amber, $1 55. Corn dull; mixed Western, 63½c. Oats very dull; mixed, 43@44c; white, 46c. Rye dull, unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm; mess pork, $13 50@13 75. Bulk shoulders, 5¾c; sides, 6½c; clear rib, 7½c. Bacon, shoulders, 6c; sides, 7½@7¾c; clear rib, 8c. Sugar-cured hams, 13@14c. Lard, 9@9½c for Western.

BUTTER—Choice, 17c.

WHISKEY—Dull.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.47. Corn dull; 58c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfine, $5.25@5.50; extra $6.00@6 50. Wheat dull and lower; red, $1 65@1.70; amber, $1.75@1 80; white, $1.80@1.85. Rye, 68@70c. Corn quiet; yellow, 63c; mixed Western, 62@63c. Oats unsettled; white, 40@42c; mixed, 37@38c.

PROVISIONS—Little doing.

WHISKEY—Dull at 91½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and depressed; jobbing superfine $5 75@6.00; double, $6.75@7 00; treble, $7.25@9 00; extra to choice family, $9.25@10 50. Corn quiet; mixed, 58c; white, 65@66c. Oats firmer; 45c.

HAY—Scarce; prime, $25 00.

BRAN—$1.05@1.10.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess held at $13 75. Bacon scarce and active at 6¼@6½@8¾@8½c. Hams—Sugar cured, 12½@13. Lard in better demand; tierce, packers', 9c; refined, 9½c; keg, kettle, 10½c; refined, 10½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Fair to good fair, 8½@9½c; prime, 10½c. Molasses—No Louisiana. Coffee—17@19½c.

STERLING—125; sight, ¾ premium.

GOLD—113¼.

COTTON—Very dull; sales 60 bales nominally good ordinary at 21½c; low middlings, 23½c; middlings, 24½c. Receipts, 373 bales; exports—Liverpool, 1,764 bales; stock, 30,997 bales; week's sales, 1,300 bales; receipts—net, 796 bales; gross, 1,036 bales; exports — Liverpool, 4 691 bales; coastwise, 2,075 bales.

WHISKEY—Dull and lower at 85@90c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Very little doing. Nominal quotations. Wheat—No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.36. Corn—No. 2, 52c. Oats—No. 2, 37c.

FREIGHTS—11c wheat; 10c corn.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat inactive and held firmly; No. 1 red, $1.50; No. 2, $1.40. Corn quiet and held at 48@48c. Oats irregular; No. 1 35@36c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; extra, $1.36; No. 1, $1.53½; amber, $1.44@1.45. Corn dull and lower, 47c. Oats in good demand; mixed 33c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, and prices nominal. Wheat dull, unsettled; No. 1, $1 37; No. 2, $1 30½. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 41c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 27c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 67c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 54c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9c; Oswego, 14½c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 5.—COTTON—In light demand, but holders firm. No sales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; superfine, $5.00; choice family, $8.50.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; 1@3c higher; amber Michigan, $1.44@1.46; No. 2 red Wabash, $1.59. Corn dull; high mixed buyer August, 52c; buyer July, 49½c; seller September, 51c; no grade, 43½c. Oats dull; No. 1, 34@34½c; No. 2, 31½c.

FREIGHTS—Firm Buffalo, 4½@5c; Oswego, 9@9½c; Kingston, 9c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 5.—TOBACCO—Steady; unchanged; sales 50 hhds.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand and firm. Pork $12.00 cash. Bacon, shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7¾c, packed. Bulk, shoulders, 4¾c; clear rib, 6½@6½c; clear, 6½c. Loose hams, sugar-cured, 13@13½c; plain, 12c. Lard firm; kettle, 9c.

WHISKEY—Firm; 86c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; XX fall, $5.50@6 25; XXX, $6.50@7.50. Wheat, spring, dull; lower; No. 2, $1.10; fall, unchanged; new No. 2 red winter, $1.38; old do, $1.48. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 33½@35c. Oats, shade better; 29½@30c. Rye and barley, no sales.

WHISKEY—Quiet; 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, at $11.50@12 00. Bulk meats better; loose shoulders, 4¼c; rough sides, at Peoria, Ill., 6c. Bacon better; shoulders, 5½@5¾c; clear sides, 7¾@7½c. Lard dull; summer, 8c.

HOGS—Quiet; $3 60@4 10.

CATTLE—Quiet; 5½@6c for shipping lots.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged; $7 00@7.25. Wheat firm, in fair demand; $1 49@1.50. Corn dull; 48@49c. Rye dull; 73@75c. Oats dull and nominal; 30@38c. Barley, [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; regular, $12.00@12 12½; Lard dull; summer, 8c; steam, 8½c; kettle, 9c. Bulk shoulders 4@4¼c; clear rib, 6½@6½c, clear, 7c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½@7½c; clear, 7¾c.

HOGS—Quiet and unchanged; $4.00@4 40.

WHISKEY—In fair demand and firm; 86c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 5.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers Scott, Wenona, Blanchard, Java, Equinox, Colorado, Passaic, Tioga, Potomac, Banks, Arabia, Peshtigo, Austin; schooners Exile, Christine, Nilsson, Cooper, Griswold, Brightie, Tanisa, McDonald, Metropolis, Southampton, Amaranth, E. P. Dorr, Magill, M. Williams, Swallow, Collingwood, Maxwell, St. Lawrence, Snowbird, Mary Grover, Sarah Jane, Zack Chandler, Lewis Day, Daniel, Fort Gallatin, James Pratt, Louie Meeker, Volunteer. John Miner, Jessie Scarth, Charles Wall, Russian, Sweepstakes, Middlesex, Otter, James Couch, Montauk, G. Grant, Pierpont.

PASSED UP—Propellers Arctic, Bristol, City of Montreal, Keweenaw, Idaho, Hurd, Galena, Pacific and Canisteo; barks Golden West and Sweden; schooners Bohemia, M. Slauson, Wild Rover, Exchange, Josephine, Fannie B. Parson, Escanaba, Mocking Bird, J. D. Sawyer, Portland, Frank Perew, E. R. Turner, Trenton, American Union, and Victor.

WIND—West.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 5.—PASSED DOWN—Propeller Comet; schooners Harvest Queen, Harvest Home, Oliver Culver, Azov, Negaunee, Alva Bradley.

PASSED UP—Barks Montmorency, Sardinia; schooners Bell Coalbridge, F. M. Knapp, Delaware, King Sisters, S. S. Osborn, Gold Hunter.

WIND—Southeast.

—The Truckee *Republican* says: "Fremont's Park is about five miles from Summit Station. A hunter who visited this mountain informs us that the snow on the north side is about fifty feet deep in places, and about as solid as a good macadamized road. There is no probability that the snow on this mountain will disappear this season."

—Dr. Brydges, the English Positivist, lately delivered a lecture on women, in which (speaking of the undesirability of letting the fair sex meddle with politics) he remarked that it was a waste of material to use the energies of women in the rough, coarse work suitable for men. It [illegible] compared to taking the bea[illegible] marbles from the British M[illegible] using them to build houses [illegible] plenty of rough material fo[illegible] Will Susan B. Anthony feel [illegible] tered by this compliment, [illegible] dignant and say, "It's n[illegible]

—Mr. George Washing[illegible] peared from his home nea[illegible] sixteen years ago, and it [illegible] to the satisfaction of his [illegible] ros that he had been mu[illegible] recognized the body by [illegible] on his leg, and she wen[illegible] and subsequently into [illegible] tive of the good [illegible] Muscatine mourned a sea[illegible] then he was forgotten un[illegible] he was discovered in Port[illegible] ing quietly and cosily wi[illegible] recognized his body by its [illegible] on it. Mr. Duval will be [illegible] plain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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